

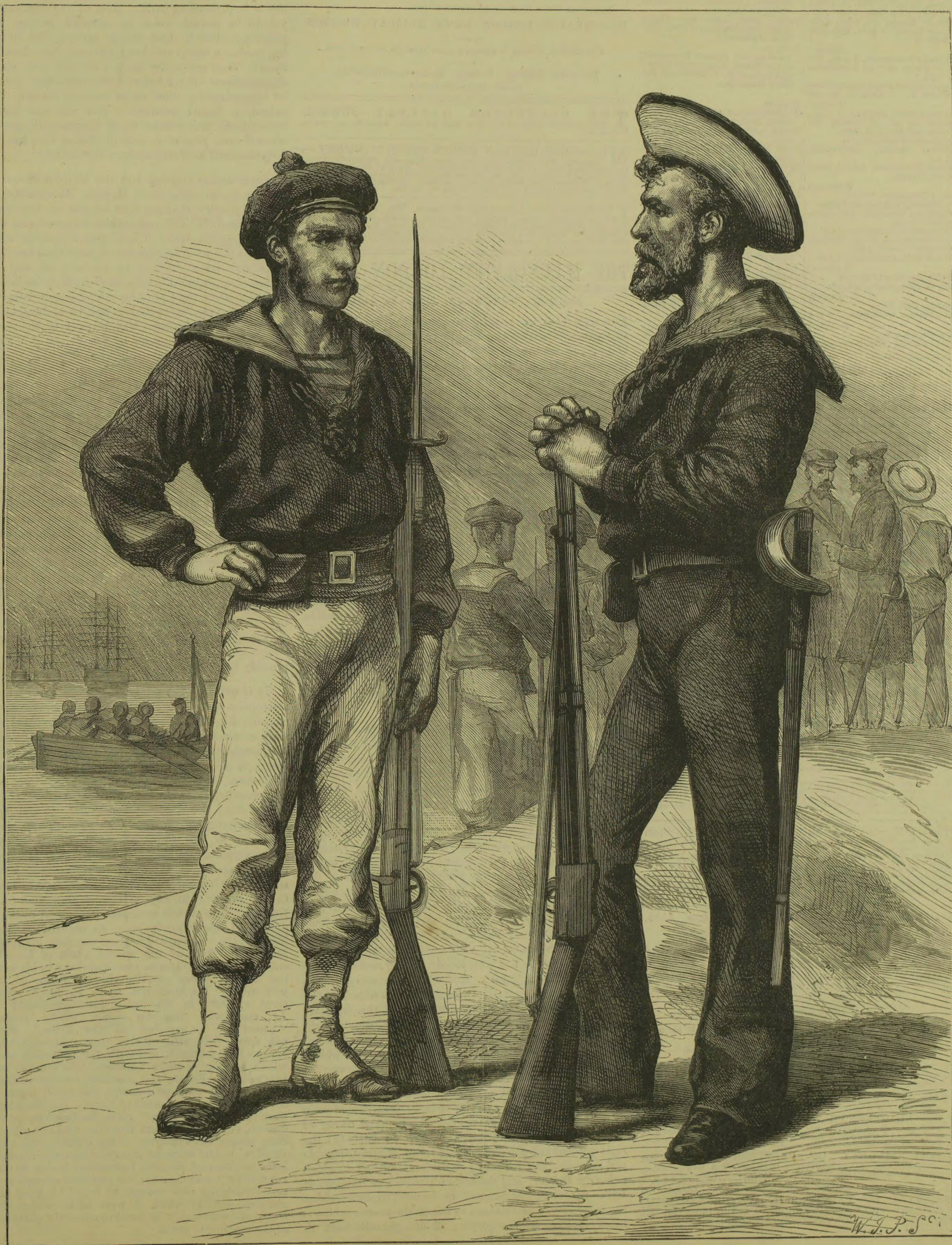
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2251.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6d.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: THE MEN FOR ARABI PASHA—ENGLISH AND FRENCH SAILORS AT ALEXANDRIA.—SEE PAGE 622.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult., at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the wife of Hugh H. Hamilton, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Rosewin, Truro, the wife of Robert Harvey, Assoc. M. Inst., C.E., late of Iquique, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st inst., at St. John's, Kilburn, by the Rev. J. MacCartie, Frank Edward, the youngest son of the late J. Heyward Hawkins, Esq., Bignor Park, to Kate Dullam, youngest daughter of the late George Blackman, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at 2, Annerly Park, Annerly, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Newton Rew.

On the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with unfailing patience and Christian fortitude, George Clarke, beloved son of Henry Clarke, of 31, Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, and 17, Gracechurch-street, aged 13.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.	St. James's, noon.
Morning Lessons: I. Sam. ii. 1-27; Acts vii. 1-35. Evening Lessons: I. Sam. iii. (or iv. 1-19); I. John i. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. D. Moore; 3.15 p.m., Archdeacon Hessey; 7 p.m., Rev. E. C. Wickham.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. V. H. Stanton; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture, VI.). Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. R. T. Davidson.
MONDAY, JUNE 26.	
East India Association, 3 p.m., Mr. E. J. Khory on "An Englishman in India." Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., Commander V. L. Cameron on the	Anticobra and Prince's Rivers and of the Takwa Range, Gold Coast; and Captain R. F. Burton on the Kong Mountains.
TUESDAY, JUNE 27.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m., Papers by Mr. F. Stuart, Dr. Becher, and Mr. E. H. Man. Photographic Society, 8 p.m. Statistical Society, anniversary, 4 p.m. Licensed Victuallers' School, anniversary dinner.	Worcestershire Agricultural Society Show, Dudley (three days). Boston Society Show (horses, dogs, &c.). Royal Mersey Yacht Club, annual Regatta (two days). Races: Four Oaks Park, Gosforth, Worcester, and Curragh.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.	
Queen's Coronation, 1838. State Concert, Buckingham Palace. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m., evening fête, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Royal Academy of Music, Students' Orchestral Concert, 3 p.m. Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m.	Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children, memorial stone. Doncaster Agricultural Society Show (two days). Barnstaple Agricultural Show (two days). Edinburgh Agricultural Association Show (two days).
THURSDAY, JUNE 29.	
St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	Mansion House, grand rose show for a Convalescent Home, &c..
FRIDAY, JUNE 30.	
Alexandra Park Races. United Service Institution, 3 p.m.	Captain H. J. Fletcher Campbell on Naval Brigades).
SATURDAY, JULY 1.	
Full moon, 6.8 a.m. Royal Canoe Club, annual regatta.	Albert Hall, Opera and Ballad Concert, 3.30 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
June	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.	
	11 29.982	52.6	41.3	68	8	59.7	48.3	W. WNW. WSW.	281	0.145
	12 29.795	49.8	37.2	64	5	57.4	45.9	WSW. W. WSW.	275	0.010
	13 29.919	49.5	40.1	72	10	55.9	42.9	WSW. WSW.	334	0.135
	14 29.783	55.2	46.8	75	8	62.1	49.9	WSW.	426	0.000
	15 29.955	52.3	41.6	69	7	62.5	49.8	WSW. NW.	331	0.000
	16 30.176	52.2	41.1	68	6	64.5	41.8	NNE. NNW. SW.	109	0.000
17	30.017	55.0	42.6	65	7	65.3	41.7	SW. SSW.	242	0.080

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.982	29.795	29.919	29.783	29.955	30.176	30.017
Temperature of Air	52.6	49.8	49.5	55.2	52.3	52.2	55.0
Temperature of Evaporation	41.3	37.2	40.1	46.8	41.6	41.1	42.6
Direction of Wind	W. WNW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW.	WSW. NW.	NNE. NNW. SW.	SW. SSW.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED

EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.

From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 55 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's Incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 15s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square.

City Office, Hayes' Agency, Cornhill, also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Tourist Arrangements, 1882.

TOURIST TICKETS will be ISSUED from MAY 1 to OCT. 31, 1882.

For Particulars see Time Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

Derby, June, 1882. JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.

Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.

HERR EMILE VAUPEL,

the great Baritone of the Imperial Opera, Berlin,

HAS ACHIEVED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ALMOST WITHOUT

PRECEDENT.

His engagement can only be continued until September, when he has to return to Berlin.

The New Bill EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.

Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of

PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER

COLOURS.—THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; Illustrated do., 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall East. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.

AN ORIGINAL NOVEL,

THEY WERE MARRIED!

BY MESSRS. BESANT AND RICE,

Will be Published next Tuesday, June 27.

This complete Novel has a special interest in having been the last work in which the late Mr. Rice was engaged with his collaborator, Mr. Besant; and it is adorned with numerous Illustrations by leading Artists of the day, Engraved by the best Engravers in London and Paris.

A COLOURED PICTURE,

MARRIED FOR LOVE,

By MARCUS STONE, R.A.,

Painted especially for this Holiday Number, has been admirably reproduced by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, and a copy will be presented gratis to every purchaser of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS HOLIDAY NUMBER.

This Holiday Number is published apart from the ordinary issue.

Price One Shilling. Postage, Threepence-Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; and SMALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No fees.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terriss, Howe, &c. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten to Five. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry and 100th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet." To-Night, Saturday, June 24.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

Although there has happily been no renewal of outrages at Alexandria or elsewhere in Egypt, the situation is one of extreme tension. A very large proportion of the European residents having left the country, business is everywhere paralysed. As this means that thousands of natives are thrown out of employment, and that for some time to come they will have no means of subsistence, there is only too much reason for continued anxiety, although Arabi Pasha and Dervish Pasha together guarantee the preservation of order. The anarchy which comes of one day's bloodshed saturnalia may take weeks, if not months, to overcome. The best proof of the ascendancy of law and order would be the summary trial and punishment of a portion, at least, of the four hundred rioters now in custody. But for that result we have yet to wait. The interregnum has ceased, by Ragheb Pasha, a former Minister of the ex-Khedive, being authorised to form a Cabinet. In this transition Administration Arabi Pasha will be the Minister of War, and, of course, the principal figure. Tewfik Pasha and Dervish Pasha alike recognise the necessity of investing anew the leader of the revolutionary party with responsible power. Any idea of compromise with the man who has brought about all the mischief is scouted by those who see in the renewal of the Joint Control the only means of restoring confidence and tranquillity. But they do not explain how Arabi is to be effaced, or by what agency the master of twenty legions is to be coerced?

The great hope of the European Cabinets centres in the Conference, the basis of which is to be the *status quo ante*, "combined with a due regard to the development of the institutions of Egypt." All the Powers have accepted it; and the greatness of the emergency, and the attitude of Turkey, imperatively require prompt and unanimous agreement. After much fencing with the question, the Porte unequivocally rejects a Conference, on the grounds that such an assembly would be "unnecessary, inopportune, and inconsistent with the interests of Turkey." Unnecessary, because, to quote the astounding assertion of the Sultan's Foreign Minister, "the Egyptian question might be considered as settled by the compromise which had been accepted by the Khedive and Arabi Pasha and approved by Dervish Pasha." If, then, a Conference is held, what becomes of Abdul Hamid's authority as Suzerain, which he has been fondly hoping would assume a more substantial form? And who is to carry out the decisions of the Powers, if Arabi should still adhere to the Turkish alliance? Pending the solution of this intricate problem, the French and English fleets at Alexandria will be reinforced with a body of Marines; and Admiral Seymour has been furnished with full instructions which, "it is believed, will meet all the exigencies of the case."

In and out of Parliament, the Irish question awakens increased anxiety. The seizure of large quantities of arms and ammunition at Clerkenwell—the nominal owner of which, a Fenian head-centre, is now in custody; the rigid precautions that are being taken at our dockyards and arsenals; the military preparations against a sudden rising in Dublin; and the known presence of numbers of Irish-American "strangers" in Ireland, indicate either the proximity of real danger to the public peace—which is hardly credible, or the playing off of a gigantic hoax on

the Executive—which is quite incredible. The Crime Bill makes sure but very slow progress in the House of Commons, and the mysterious activity of the Fenians does not abate the hostility of the Land Leaguers to a measure which is alone able to frustrate the machinations of the revolutionists, whom they disown. Whether the bill will be expedited by an abatement of Mr. Parnell's obstructive tactics, or by the omission of some of its less urgent provisions, is still uncertain. If neither alternative is accepted, further protracted discussions and prolonged delay are unavoidable.

To the carrying of the Crime Bill and the Rent Arrears Bill, the Government are unalterably pledged. It also appears, from the Prime Minister's statement on Tuesday night, that a further measure for amending certain clauses of the Irish Land Act relating to leases, labourers, and purchase, is to be introduced, and that the Budget proposals and the Corrupt Practices Bill are to be persevered with. Most of the Estimates have yet to be passed—votes on account having, for the present, sufficed to keep things going. But how about the much-contested and long-deferred Procedure Resolutions? They are to be dealt with *this* year under any circumstances—if not before Parliament rises, which may be impracticable, then at an autumn Session. This is, indeed, a dismal prospect. But who can condemn a Government that refuses to be a consenting party to a renewal next year of a state of things that has brought deep discredit on Parliamentary institutions?

On Saturday evening last the Mansion House was, if we may say so, redolent of Mayors. In accordance with a recent practice that has now become an honoured precedent, Sir J. W. Ellis entertained his provincial brethren in the Egyptian Hall. Under that hospitable roof were gathered the chief magistrates of more than two hundred cities and towns, arrayed in scarlet robes and massive chains—the foremost representatives of those free municipalities which the Lord Mayor of London praised as the guardians of civil and religious liberty, law and order, and the rights of property. The interest of the scene was heightened by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who had just before been unveiling, at the Royal Exchange, the statue of Sir Rowland Hill, the great postal reformer. Time was when Royalty and civic functionaries were not always in complete accord, and when the sturdy independence of the lieges at times gave umbrage to an imperious Sovereign. But this is no more than a fading tradition. His Royal Highness, to whom the guests of the evening were duly presented, and by whom they were fitly eulogised, did, indeed, so far sustain the old rôle of his ancestors as to gently prefer a request to the assembled "Provosts and Mayors of the United Kingdom." With laudable pertinacity, the Prince is bent on placing upon a firm foundation the Royal College of Music, of which he is the President. To make it a complete success, the college needs national support, and in asking the co-operation of representative officials from all parts of the country he was availing himself of one of the most likely means of promoting that great object. The grand ball at the Guildhall on Monday night—for even Mayors in our days do not disdain dancing—brought to a happy close a series of inter-municipal festivities which testify to the princely hospitality of Lord Mayor Ellis.

It is well that the self-absorbed denizens of the great metropolis should be familiar with the strong current of national life that flows through our provincial centres. Only now and then are they or the public in general able adequately to estimate the rapid progress of our large towns in all that promotes the comfort, culture, and refinement of society—their great public works, their vast sanitary improvements, and their municipal enterprise. Not a few of the Mayors present at the Egyptian Hall on Saturday last wield an authority as great and beneficial as the Chief Magistrate of London. One of the agencies that has brought about this striking change is the extension of a free and ably-conducted press. To most people it will be news that Birmingham has a "Press Club" superior to any similar organisation in Great Britain. We find this statement in a report of the annual dinner of that institution. At the time when Lord Mayor Ellis was expatiating on our free municipalities, Mr. G. A. Sala, as the special guest of his admiring confrères in Birmingham, was describing in his entertaining fashion some of the characteristics of English journalism. We have not space to follow the vivacious speaker in his lively autobiographical review. As one who has for some thirty years been "essentially a member of the Press," Mr. Sala can speak with authority as to a profession which he has so long adorned, and with the trials and secrets of which no one is more familiar. He pointed out that journalists in France and America, perhaps owing to the knowledge of their personality, rise much higher in the social scale than journalists at home. But then he hinted that the editorial "we" gives fearlessness, power, influence, and weight apart from the author's name. Mr. Sala judges his brethren of the quill by his own high standard. And when he expresses his conviction that the lofty position of English journalism is due to an incorruptibility "that Caesar is not powerful enough to coerce, nor Rothschild rich enough to buy," he gives play to a generous charity which it were to be wished could as easily and universally be made to cover the party polemics of the newspaper press.



PANDORA.

BY L. ALMA TADEMA, R.A.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I fled my country (which is Cockaigne) last Saturday and went down to Birmingham. It poured impartially in the Midland Metropolis during the major part of the thirty-six hours or so during which I abode there; still, I enjoyed myself immensely; and, I daresay, was much happier than a goodly number of Kings have been, or, for the matter of fact, are. You see that the esteemed friend at Edgbaston with whom I stayed has solved the problem of getting a quart—I might almost say a gallon—into a bottle normally possessing only the capacity of a pint; in other words, he has managed to bestow a splendid library, rich in almost every department of literature, ancient and modern, and, above all, Shakspearean, within the compass of a trim little bijou residence. I am not prepared to deny that the Bollandists may have been up the chimney, and Dodsley's "Old Plays" in the fender; that Bayle, Moreri, and Picart's "Rites and Ceremonies" may have been in the pantry, and Hobbes' "Leviathan" under the second best bed; but the master of this housefull of books knew perfectly well how to put his finger, without hesitation, on the particular volume he required; and the result was that, although there seemed some peril of one's getting submerged in books, he always succeeded, as Neptune did, ages ago, in restraining the papery billows and teaching them obedience to his reign. I mean that he very soon restored the books to their shelves again. After that we had a nice little second service of rare autographs; and finished with a sweet dessert of old engravings.

I went to "Brummagem" for a special purpose, unnecessary to mention in this place; but, so far as I was able, I further utilised the few hours of leisure at my disposal by taking attentive note of the astonishing structural transformation which, during the last twenty years, Birmingham has undergone. The city seems altogether changed, and infinitely so for the better. That dreadfully uncomfortable pavement, which one was wont to liken to "petrified kidney potatoes," has altogether disappeared; new and spacious streets—one of these thoroughfares, "John Bright Street," has cost, I think, over a million sterling—have been driven through what were once dingy slums; three beautiful new parks have been laid out in the environs of the town; a number of colossal hotels have thrown the historic "Hen and Chickens" into the densest of shade; and the grand old Townhall is now the centre of what may be called the Forum of Birmingham, comprising as it does the Josiah Mason University, the Council House, and the buildings of the restored Free Library, to which will soon be adjoined the new Art Gallery. The population of Birmingham is now four hundred thousand. I wonder what it was in the year when her Majesty ascended the throne!

Do not laugh at me for expressing wonder and admiration at the sight of an English provincial city. There are very few countries in Christendom in which I have travelled so seldom and so unobservingly as I have in England.

For three octavo volumes, all of them replete, from end to end, with sprightliness, kindly humour, and shrewd perception, further enlivened by a spice of eccentricity, commend me to Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble's "Records of Later Life," which Mr. Bentley has just published. As a letter-writer Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble leaves Lady Morgan very far behind. Indeed, she narrowly approaches Mrs. Delany; and, here and there, she almost comes within measurable distance of the liveliest of all English lady letter-writers—the English Madame de Sévigné—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. There are anecdotes enough in Mrs. Kemble's volumes, especially those touching on Rogers, Sydney Smith, and Thackeray, to make the fortune of a professional diner out.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, I should say, will smile when he reads, in a letter addressed by Mrs. Kemble (vol. ii., p. 70), on April 2, 1841, to her "dearest H——," the following:—

You ask me if the new comedy ("London Assurance") is sufficient to warrant the author's purchase of Henry's horse. I heard, but, of course, cannot vouch for the truth of the report, that his fixed remuneration was to be three hundred pounds for the piece; and when, as I also hear (but again will not vouch for the truth of my story), besides Henry's, that he has bought another horse; and, besides that other horse, a miraculous Cab, and, besides that miraculous Cab, ordered no less than seven coats, I think you will agree with me that the author of "London Assurance," successful as his piece may be, ought to have found a deeper mine than that is likely to prove, to serve so many ends.

"Henry" was Mrs. Kemble's brother, who had been Mr. Boucicault's schoolfellow at Westminster. The allusion to the seven coats is delicious. Since the day when "Yours ever, Fanny" questioned the ability of the clever young dramatist to pay for a park hack, the author of "London Assurance" must have made half a dozen large fortunes. The last three or four, I hope, he has kept.

Mem.: The last time, a few months since, that I had the pleasure to see Mr. Boucicault he was talking about a certain "miraculous" carriage built from his own designs, and which he had brought with him from America. So far as I could make out, this phenomenal vehicle was convertible at will into a barouche, a "rockaway," a brougham, and a private hansom. This was clearly the largely-developed descendant of the "miraculous cab" of 1841. The Child is Father of the Man.

"M. H." (Reigate) inquires as to "the origin of the superstition that peacocks' feathers in a room bring bad luck to their possessor." The superstition, my correspondent adds, is very general in her neighbourhood, and is shared equally by ladies of position and by their "little country housemaids." Anyhow, it seems "rough upon" the *Æsthetes*. We shall be told next that sunflowers are vegetables of ill omen, and that the Evil Eye winks from the Japanese "eight mark" tea-pot.

"R. W." writes from Leicestershire to ask why I lately spoke of "Delolme on the Constitution of England" as a "windy" work? "In what respect," continues "R. W.," "do you apply the epithet? Do you apply it as a party man, or as an unprejudiced student of the growth of the English constitution?"

In reply I beg to state that I read and re-read very carefully, at stated seasons, the overpraised work of the Genevese advocate; and I read him with a pen in my hand, seldom failing, in the course of each fresh lecture, to note some new proof of "windiness." I open Delolme at page 373, and read—

A remarkable circumstance in the English Government (and which alone evinces something peculiar and excellent in its nature) is that spirit of extreme mildness with which justice, in criminal cases, is administered in England: a power with regard to which England differs from all other countries in the world.

Let us glance at the "extreme mildness" with which justice, in criminal cases, was administered in England at the period when Lawyer Delolme wrote his book. At the time in question the spikes over Temple Bar were yet embellished by the blackened skulls of "Jemmy" Dawson and other Jacobite rebels of the "Forty-five." Those unfortunate gentlemen had been drawn to Kennington Common, and hanged and quartered there; that is to say, they were cut down before they were dead, disembowelled, their hearts torn out and flung into a fire. They were then decapitated, and their bodies divided into four quarters, "to be disposed of according to his Majesty's pleasure."

At the same blissful period women convicted of the murder of their husbands, or of counterfeiting the coin of the realm, were liable to be burned alive. They were commonly whipped at the cart's tail, and as commonly scourged with merciless severity in Newgate and in every Bridewell in the kingdom. When a man was put in the pillory he was so pelted by a ferocious populace that he was often maimed for life. Sometimes he was killed. It was death to steal beyond the value of forty shillings. It was death (under the "Black" Act) to molest the King's deer in his Royal park and chases. It was death to injure linen in a bleaching ground. Burglary, highway robbery, forgery, piracy, horse and sheep stealing, and at least twenty other offences were punishable by death; and suicides, in cases where a verdict of *felo de se* had been returned, were burnt at the intersection of four cross roads with a stake through their hearts. A system of "extreme mildness" surely.

If you require another instance of Delolme's "windiness," take the following little instance, at page 377:—

A very singular instance occurs in the history of the year 1705 of the care of the English Legislature not to suffer precedents of cruel practices to be introduced. During the time that those concerned in the Gunpowder Plot were under sentence of death a motion was made in the House of Commons to petition the King that execution might be stayed in order to consider of some extraordinary punishment to be inflicted on them, but this motion was rejected.

The "windy" Advocate does not mention the trifling circumstance that the Gunpowder Plot conspirators had been so horribly racked and otherwise tortured (Guido Vaux especially) in the Tower that the Government made haste to hang, draw, and quarter them lest they should cheat the gallows by dying in their dungeons. I shall return to Delolme next week in order to refer to the very comic preface attached to the edition of 1764, in which he amusingly expresses his disappointment at not having obtained as many subscriptions as he expected from the British aristocracy for a work which was dedicated to George III., and which, from beginning to end is redolent of toadyism.

"E. M. P." (I will not give her address) writes me a very touching note respecting her experience of the Home for Convalescent Ladies established at Bognor, Sussex, by the bounty of the Merchant Taylors' Company. Slowly recovering from a painful malady, my correspondent (a poor clergyman's widow in the country) could not afford a trip to the seaside at her own cost. Seeing something about the Convalescent Home in this page, she came to town, presented herself to the Clerk at Merchant Taylors' Hall, was most courteously received, and was there and then sent down to Bognor for a month. But she shall speak for herself:—

I cannot speak too highly of the Home, its comforts, and management. I thoroughly enjoyed the society of cultivated women, besides gaining health and strength daily, as the air suited me exactly.

So I am drinking the health of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors in a Loving Cup of the very best Black Writing Fluid.

"F. I. C." (Heavitree, Devon) is inclined to think that "Sir Roger de Coverley" dates, as a dance, from far before the days of Addison (but Steele says so, Ma'am, in the *Spectator*). "F. I. C." has heard an American lady call "Sir Roger" the "Virginia Reel," and, according to transatlantic authority, the dance and music were known to the earliest settlers in the "Old Dominion." The German officers, adds "F. I. C.," enter into the Sir Roger de Coverley dance with great spirit. My correspondent concludes, rather indignantly, "apropos of 'Napoleon's Midnight Review,' why is the Chevalier Neukomm's magnificent cantata to be forgotten? Surely it is better than the inane or slang trash often listened to."

Mem.: "J. M. E." tells me that among the translators of the "Midnight Review" was that very tuneful Irish bard, Clarence Mangan, and that his version of the "Herrschan" appears in John Mitchell's edition of Mangan's poems, published in New York about twenty-five years ago.

A military correspondent, "J. H. W.," writing from Cowley Barracks, Oxford, is anxious to find some military songs—English ones—for soldiers to march to. When he was last abroad with his regiment, and the men made a long march, they appeared to have but one tune—"John Brown"—which became rather wearisome when sung, say, twice a day for a fortnight. My correspondent is going to India shortly, and would like to take some stirring marchable-to ditties with him, if they are to be obtained.

But, surely, the regimental bandmaster or some firm of music publishers accustomed to deal in the *polemiké salpinx* and other instruments of martial music should be better able to answer the question than I am. 'Twould be ridiculous to bid my correspondent bear in mind "The British Grenadiers,"

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," or "Why, Soldiers, Why should we be Melancholy, Boys?" In a catalogue of military songs of the end of the last century I find "Behold Poor Will, just come from Drill;" "Briskly Beat the Hollow Drum," "The Soldier who to Battle goes," "When first I heard the Drum and Fife," "Merry Plays the Drummer-Boy," and "To Win all the Fair Ones the Soldier's the Trade is" (how shocking!); but I know not what the airs of these songs may be.

The best marching songs that I can remember are foreign ones. The "Prevedoncelle Sabre," from the "Grande Duchesse," is a splendid march. Why not put English words to it? I have heard (in the war time) "John Brown" sung by a Massachusetts regiment two thousand strong; and the effect was tremendous. But the words thundered forth by the Federal warriors were not the vulgar strophes of the "dime song-book," but the magnificent stanzas of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. They are too Biblical to be quoted here. The "Secesh" song, "Maryland? My Maryland!" (the beautiful air is that of the old German student's song, "Gaudeamus igitur"), makes a capital march, but it requires words different widely from those of the "Secesh" version.

But far beyond all these in purity of melody, vivacity of movement, and general brilliance and vigour is a military march called (I cannot remember which) the "Marche Hongroise" or the "Marcia Ungharese." I fancy that I have heard it played by the Austrian military bands on St. Mark's Place, what time the "Haustrian Hautograph," as Mr. Thackeray put it in his story of "The Professor," was dominant in Venice. The little niece who, in later days, used to play this march to us is far away at Nishni-Novgorod in Russia; and I am half ashamed to say that my dim recollection of the real name of the composition is still further clouded by the circumstance that, in the domestic circle, the enlivening air went by the dreadful name of "The Cat's Meat Man;" lending itself, almost irresistibly as it did, to such appallingly vulgar words as—

And she fell in love with the Cat's Meat Man,
The Cat's Meat Man,
The Cat's Meat Man;
And she fell in love with the Cat's Meat Man,
The Man that sold the Meat.

Count the "feet" on your fingers, ladies; and try whether, from the rhythm you can tell the tune. It stirs my heart now like a drum, as I hum it.

"The Whole Duty of Man." *Sursum corda!* I will endeavour, within a necessarily limited compass, to do justice to at least a few among the legion of correspondents who (with unvarying courtesy) have addressed me on the subject of the W. D. of M.

"C. L." (Snaresbrook) tells me that her mother's copy, which was very old even in 1804, contained "A Portrait of the Author"—described as "a lady of dignified appearance, with a very high forehead." "J. S." (Carlisle) directs my attention to a book, bearing the imprint of 1723, entitled "The Lively Oracles, Given to us; or the Christian's Birth-right in the Custody and Use of Holy Scripture, by the Author of the W. D. of M." My correspondent is disposed to the belief that the authoress of the W. D. was Dorothy Lady Packington, as he thinks that "such books can be written by pious and sincere ladies only."

"F. H." (Holbeach Vicarage) informs me that his copy of the "W. D. of M." is the folio edition of 1684, and contains what were at that day supposed to be the writings of the author; and very good reasons are given for the supposition. The works are, adds my rev. correspondent—(1.) The W. D. (2.) "The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety," 1683. (3.) "The Gentleman's Calling," 1683. (4.) Tracts (1684). (5.) "The Ladies' Calling." (6.) "The Government of the Tongue." (7.) The Art of Contentment. (8.) "The Lively Oracles." If Dorothy, Lady Packington, wrote all these tractates, assuredly she must have been not only a pious and sincere, but one of the most voluminous of ladies. Well; it was an age of voluminous ladies. Think of Madame Dacier, who, as a translator of the classics, may be likened to Pope, Dryden, Francis, and Clifford rolled into one. Think of Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, who wrote thirty volumes (mostly folios) of plays, poems, orations, philosophical discourses, and biography. Think of Mademoiselle de Scudéri, who inundated France with ponderous romances between 1656 and 1698.

Mem.: Boileau called the Scudéri "la boutique de verbiage," Did you ever read "the Grand Cyrus?" "Clélie" is worth looking into, if only for the sake of the prettily fantastic "Carte du Pays du Tendre," or Map of the Land of Love, which the Abbé d'Aubignac ungallantly plagiarised in his "Relation of the Kingdom of Coquetry." The Scudéri was notable as the ugliest lady in France; and she fell passionately in love with the ugliest gentleman therein, Pellisson. She was a sweet, candid, harmless, dear soul, and made one of the best *bons mots*, to my thinking, ever improvised in an epoch of witty sayings. Somebody remarked in her hearing that Versailles was an enchanting place. "Yes," she replied, "when the Enchanter is there." Have you not usually found Versailles, without a King or a Court, vast, gilded, and empty, to be the abomination of wearisome desolation?

Mem.: Was it not Dr. Barrett who one day sent out his ancient woman-servant with a penny to purchase three-farthings' worth of milk and "change out." Crossing the college quadrangle while returning with the milk, the luckless old lady slipped and broke her leg. Prompt assistance was at hand; but while she was being carried to the hospital Dr. Barrett came shuffling up in his slippers, and demanded, "Katie, ye ould divil, *Where's the farden?*" I think the story was told by Ensign O'Donoghue (Dr. Maginn) in one of the earlier numbers of "Blackwood." G. A. S.



182. Italian ebony coffer, with mosaic decorations in relief.
 479. Vase of rock crystal, ormolu mount.
 163. Louis XVI. clock, Sèvres porcelain (gros bleu and ormolu).
 162. Oviform vase, Sèvres, gros bleu, ormolu chased in high relief, by Gouthière. (Pair, 1600 gs.)
 872. Pedestal of ivory, carved with Bacchanalian dance, by Fiammingo.
 643. Fluted silver-gilt ewer for rosewater.
 529. Louis XVI. clock, formed as a vase, in ormolu. (444 gs.)
 2027. Oval cup of crystal, finely carved and engraved.
 2028. Oval cup and cover, fluted, of lapis lazuli, with silver-gilt mount, finely chased.

969. Enamelled ewer, in grisaille, with marine gods and centaurs.
 2030. Rock crystal cup, fine silver mount, set with turquoises.
 961. Tazza of Henri II. ware, inlaid with red ornaments.
 1455. Oviform vase of Sèvres, gros bleu, set on tripod of ormolu, richly chased.
 303. Queen Marie Antoinette's writing-table, ornamented with medallions, &c. (Sold for £6000.)
 542. Marble bust of Napoleon I., by Thorwaldsen.
 644. Silver-gilt cup and cover, decorated and engraved with classical subjects, by G. Roemer, 1590.
 1377. Oviform vase, old Chinese porcelain, mounted with ormolu.
 (The figures denote numbers in Catalogue.)

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.



ALEXANDRIA, FROM THE SEA.

THE HAMILTON PALACE SALE.

The great auction sale, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, of the large and valuable collection of pictures, works of art, and decorative objects, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, brought from Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, began at the auctioneers' rooms, in King-street, St. James's-square, on Saturday last. The first portion was sold in three days, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday; the sale of the second portion begins this Saturday, and will be continued next Monday and Tuesday. There are five sections, taken in weekly succession; but the fifth and last will occupy five days, from Saturday, July 15, to Thursday, July 20, making seventeen days altogether; which is rather more than half the time taken

in the disposal of Mr. Bernal's collection in 1855 by the same auctioneers, and much less than the Strawberry Hill sale by George Robins in 1842, the Stowe sale in 1848, or the sale at Fonthill Abbey in 1801; with which this has its associations in the numerous works of art that belonged to Mr. Beckford's treasures, and passed with the famous Beckford library to his daughter, the Duchess of Hamilton, wife of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, who was grandfather to the present Duke.

The public are admitted to inspect each section during three days preceding its sale. There are separate shilling catalogues of the different sections; and there is a guinea "Illustrated Catalogue" of the whole, adorned with a great number of photographs of the most interesting objects, some of which are represented in our Engravings. Those we have

selected for this purpose are a few of the most remarkable works of decorative art-manufacture, Sèvres and Oriental porcelain, Henri Deux ware, furniture of carved ebony and ivory, vases, cups, and ewers, of plate or of crystal, richly ornamented; clocks of the Louis XVI. fashion, and the writing-table of Queen Marie Antoinette, which was sold on Tuesday for £6000. The marble bust of Napoleon, by Thorwaldsen, is also included among the subjects of our Illustrations; but this and several others we have delineated belong to later divisions of the sale.

Among the pictures sold in the first day's auction, by Mr. Woods, were that important work of Rubens, "Daniel in the Den of Lions," which was purchased for £4900 by Mr. Beckett Denison; with another Rubens, "The Birth of



THE GRAND SQUARE, ALEXANDRIA, CHIEF SCENE OF THE RIOTING.

"Venus," at 1600 guineas; a portrait of Rubens' wife, by her husband, which fetched £1837; one of King Edward VI., by Holbein, bought for the Queen at £798; a fine Hobbema, landscape with mill and figures, £4252; and several bought by Mr. Burton for the National Gallery. The first day's sale yielded £43,200 for eighty pictures. The sale on Monday was of Japanese and Chinese porcelain, bronzes, carvings, and decorative furniture, which produced £25,000. The third day's sales, including the three pieces of marquetry furniture made for Queen Marie Antoinette, realised £23,485; these were, besides the writing-table, an upright secretaire, by Riesener, sold for £4620; and a commode, to match with it, which fetched 4100 guineas. The sale of the Beckford Library will be commenced, by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, on Friday next, the 30th inst., and will continue twelve days.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 20.

The Parisians are still asking whether summer is coming this year or not. As it is, St. Médard still holds his own, and for one fine day we have two that are rainy and cold. In order to realise the importance of this weather question, one must bear in mind the Parisian habits of outdoor life. Now almost all the theatres are closed, and amusement ought to be sought in the concerts in the Champs Elysées; but one cannot risk catching bronchitis for the pleasure of listening to Elise Faure; and when umbrellas are absolutely necessary it is no longer amusing to jeer at the statue of Henri IV. on the Pont-Neuf because, as the song of the day runs,

Il n'a pas de parapluie (bis).
Ca ne fait rien quand il fait beau,
Mais quand il fait de la pluie,
Il est trempé jusqu'aux os.

Imagine, too, the discomfort of the anglers, who, since the 15th, have been once more allowed to offer innocent distraction to the wily gudgeons. To the stranger in Paris the banks of the Seine from Bercy to the Point du Jour present the same enigma as the innumerable cafés of the city: When do the Parisians work? At almost any hour of the day you will find the cafés more or less full of loungers, and from sunrise to sunset every available spot along the quays is occupied by anglers, whose patience is all the more wonderful as they never take any fish. When do the Parisians work?

A very interesting volume, entitled "Rachel d'après sa Correspondance," has just been published by Jouaust. Rachel was a great letter-writer in all senses of the word. One can see from the specimens selected by M. d'Heylli for this volume that she loved to write. But, curiously enough, on the part of a woman who had received no education to speak of, who never regularly learnt her own language, and who never became sure of her spelling, Rachel wrote with a facility, a natural wit, and a charm quite remarkable. In M. d'Heylli's volume we make the acquaintance of Rachel, the woman, in private life, in *déshabillé*, with her natural instincts, her personal character, her charming qualities of heart and of head. By way of a curiosity, I extract the following little note, written by the victor of Waterloo to Rachel during her visit to London in 1842. The note has not hitherto been printed, and the Duke's French is remarkable:—

A Mademoiselle Rachel.

Londres, 9 Juillet, 1842.

Le Maréchal Duc de Wellington présente ses hommages à Mlle. Rachel; il a fait prévenir au théâtre qu'il désirait y retenir sa loge enfin de pouvoir y assister à la représentation pour le bénéfice de Mlle. Rachel. Il y assistera certainement si il lui devient possible de s'absenter ce jour là de l'assemblée du Parlement dont il est membre. Il regrettera beaucoup si il se trouve impossible ainsi d'avoir la satisfaction de la voir et l'entendre encore une fois avant son départ de Londres.

The Salvation Army is gradually establishing itself in Paris. The headquarters are in a big hall, 187, Quai Valmy, where lectures are given four days a week. The staff consists of "Madame la maréchale" (Miss Booth), captains, lieutenants, &c., and of "le général commandant en chef de l'armée du salut (le père de Mlle. Booth)." The Salvation Army publishes a newspaper in French, called *En Avant*—a queer mixture of religious enthusiasm and commercial prudence. On the first page is a picture of the meeting-house, with the notice: "Here you lose 'ennui,' trouble, sadness, cares, uncertainty, despair, fear of death. Here you find peace, joy, consolation, liberty, certainty, happiness, the assurance of eternal life." On the next page we read: "We offer to establish a post in a provincial town (at least two hours distant from Paris) if satisfactory propositions are made to us." In England, I am told, the Salvation Army has an income of over £30,000 a year.

Great preparations are being made in view of the national fête on July 14. This year the rejoicings are to begin on the 13th by the inauguration of the new Hôtel de Ville, which, by-the-way, will not be finished till 1881. Nevertheless, the Municipal Council will give a grand banquet and reception, and on the three following days the public will be admitted to visit the building. The programme of the fête of the 14th will, as usual, comprise a review of troops at Longchamps, free performances at the theatres, regattas on the Seine, illuminations, fire-works, and a pleasure-fair, along the exterior boulevards and in the squares of each district of the city. The dealers are already displaying their stock of flags, lanterns, and patriotic emblems.

On Monday the Chamber of Deputies adopted the Divorce Bill on a second reading, by 336 votes against 150 out of 486 voters. The adversaries of the institution have now only one hope left: the bill may be thrown out by the Senate. The discussion of the articles of the bill has taken up nearly all the attention of the Legislature during the past week. Arabi Pasha and the Egyptian Conference of course occupy the professional politicians; but in these affairs the rôle of France is confined to following suite.

Victor Hugo has published a vigorous denunciation of the Russian outrages on the Jews. "What we see rearing up before us," he says, "is not a crime; it is a monstrosity. A nation is becoming monstrous. It is a horrible phenomenon."

The Prix du Salon in sculpture has been awarded to M. Léon Longepied, a pupil of Mathurin-Moreau, for his "Fisherman bringing to land the head of Orpheus."

General de Cissey died last Thursday, at the age of seventy-two. Since the Cissey-Kaulla scandal, this officer, who was several times Minister of War under the Thiers and de Broglie Administrations, had taken no part in political life except as a Senator.

T. C.

The ballad concert at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall on Thursday week was given by Miss Emily Shaw-Lefevre and Miss Montefiore. The last ballad concert of the summer season is announced for next Thursday, when, in addition to the concert, there will be a military band, a singing quadrille, arranged by Mr. F. R. Benson, and an illustration in four tableaux of the popular ballad, "Auld Robin Gray." Next Saturday there will be a monster variety entertainment, for which E. W. Mackney has been engaged.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There being just at present a lull in the production of new pieces of importance, the time would seem to be appropriate for the brief discussion of one or two matters which intimately concern, not only the actors' profession, but the public at large who support the Playhouses, and who are, I rejoice to know, giving every year a more extensive support to our theatres.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., was held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a public meeting in furtherance of the proposed School of Dramatic Art. The assemblage was practically an adjournment of the meeting held a short time since at the Lyceum Theatre, at which Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mrs. Stirling, and, in particular, Mrs. Kendal spoke so admirably. These distinguished comedians were not present at the Mansion House; but it is satisfactory to learn from the address of the Earl of Wharncliffe that it is intended to open the School early in October next, and that among the eminent professionals who have signified their willingness to give their assistance to the committee are Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Dallas-Glyn, Mr. T. Creswick, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Mrs. Chippendale, Mr. Horace Wigan, Professor Plumptre, and Mr. Clifford "Harris." I quote from the printed report; but if the Mr. "Harris" mentioned be Mr. Clifford Harrison, a son of a once favourite English tenor, I think that those who have had the advantage to hear him read and recite will agree with me that Mr. Clifford Harrison is one of the most brilliant and the most finished of the younger school of elocutionists. The public are to be appealed to for funds wherewith to maintain the new School of Dramatic Art; but it is hoped that after a year or two the institution may be made thoroughly self-supporting. The aims and ends of the undertaking were exhaustively set forth in speeches from the Lord Mayor, Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. Hamilton Aidé, and others; but, seeing that the report of these allocutions fills more than three columns of my well-informed contemporary the *Era*, it is obvious that it would not be practicable to give in this column even the most compendious epitome of this remarkable display of oratory. My business to-day, indeed, is simply with the veteran tragedian, Mr. John Ryder (whom I have known nearly all my life, and whom I have always sincerely admired both as an actor and a man), who "hammered," "slated," "slogged," "bonneted," "caved in" the head of, jumped upon, and otherwise did his best to demolish the proposed School of Dramatic Art, as a chimera, a phantom, a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. "In the first place," quoth Mr. Ryder, "you cannot teach acting at all: it is totally impossible. Acting is a gift." Rachel, then, was not a pupil in St. Aulaire's class of declamation; she was not subsequently the pupil of Michelot, Sanson, and Provost. Mlle. Georges was not the pupil of Mlle. Raucour, nor Mlle. Plessy a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire; Ligier was not taught by Talma; and, equally of course, there have never been any great actors nor actresses in France. If Mr. Ryder had told his hearers that genius is a general capacity directed into a particular channel, and that one of the channels into which genius is often directed is the dramatic art, he would have been talking sense and not nonsense. Acting is a "gift" in the same sense that painting, music, oratory, poetry, and the mathematical faculty are gifts; but they are usually very barren boons unless they are strengthened and developed by systematic training. Another deliverance of Mr. Ryder was equally amazing, and (to my thinking) equally mischievous: "What are your professors going to teach?" he asked. "Are they going to teach blank verse? The public do not want blank verse; and if they did there are plenty of actors who could speak it, because actors have as much brains now as they had forty years ago." They have, Mr. John Ryder, and as little. Blank verse, I suppose, is a "gift"; juvenile actors lisp the numbers, for the numbers come; and they are all as intuitively as proficient in heroic metre as was that impecunious poet of the last generation who was said to be able, impromptu, to borrow seven and sixpence in the Spenserian stanza. I may just hint that Mr. Ryder owes his ability to speak respectably sonorous blank verse to his long professional association with William Charles Macready, to listen to whom was a liberal education in elocution. For the rest, worthy Mr. John Ryder, when he played Kent in "King Lear" last week, in the deplorable exhibition at Her Majesty's Theatre, was not surrounded by a company showing any exceptional capability for the delivery of blank verse.

The School of Dramatic Art has my very best wishes, and I shall always do whatever in my power lies to serve its interests; but I am afraid that for awhile the undertaking must look for material support not to the theatrical profession, but to the public. It would be to ignore the existence of the sun at noonday to blink the fact that by a considerable section of professionals the Dramatic Art School is regarded either with open or with covert jealousy and dislike; and that the hostile feeling springs from an uneasy apprehension of the stage being invaded by a mob of ladies and gentlemen, who, if they do not "write," will at least "act with ease." It is not quite outside the domain of possibility to understand the reluctance of hard-working actors and actresses—many of them having children, who in time will probably adopt the profession of their parents—to co-operate in the establishment of a factory in which clever amateurs may be converted into problematically clever professionals. For my own part, I should most strongly object to the foundation of a "School of Journalistic Art;" if there be any art in piling up words full of sound and fury, signifying little, if anything.

Another dramatic scheme, the exposition of which will cause, I should say, but very little difference of opinion, is that of an Actors' Benevolent Fund, to discuss the organisation of which an influential meeting (confined exclusively to members of the profession) was held recently at the Lyceum Theatre, the chair being occupied by Mr. Henry Irving. It seems to be generally felt that, notwithstanding the admirable ministrations of the Royal General Theatrical Fund and the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, an association of the profession is needed, which shall be at once a provident and a Samaritan character, and which shall not only grant annuities to subscribing members, but also administer immediate relief, in the way of gifts or loans in really necessitous cases. The fund starts on no insecure basis. No less than ten London managers have promised an annual contribution of a hundred pounds so long as they continue in management in the metropolis; and the fund will thus have an assured income of a thousand a year to begin with. This pecuniary should be largely supplemented by the subscriptions of members, and by an "Actors' Saturday," which it is proposed to celebrate once a year, when all members of the profession, in country as well as in town, will be asked to make a donation, large or small, to the Charity. The Actors' Benevolent Fund should go far and fare well. That, all friends of the drama should earnestly hope.

I learn that a dramatic *matinée* will be held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, July 4, at three p.m., in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo

Bridge-road, S.E., under the special patronage of the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Connaught, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a list of distinguished ladies patronesses. Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will give the Trial Scene from the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. J. L. Toole, "Trying a Magistrate" and "The Pleasure Trip." Miss Ada Cavendish, Mrs. Billington, Miss Elizabeth Philp, and others have promised their kind assistance. Tickets for the *matinée* are procurable at Mitchell's, at Willis's Rooms, and of Mr. Kestin, the secretary, at the hospital in the Waterloo-road. I have known all about it for a very long time. It is one of the most beneficent, the most unpretending, and the poorest charities in London.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"I Puritani" was given on Thursday week with the brilliant performance of Madame Albani as Elvira; the cast having included Signori Marini, Pandolfini, and De Reszké, respectively, as Arturo, Riccardo, and Giorgio. Madame Albani's fine delivery of the arias "Son vergin vezzosa" and "Qui la voce" was, as heretofore, a special feature.

On the following evening Madame Adelina Patti appeared as Semiramide, and sang the florid music of the part with that bright vocalisation and fluent execution of its elaborate difficulties which have before rendered her performance of the character specially attractive in these respects. Among many prominent features was the fine delivery of the bravura air (with chorus) "Bel raggio"—the duet, "Ebene à te ferisce," with Arsace, having been another specialty. In the last-named character Mlle. Tremelli was very efficient, not only in the instance just specified, but also throughout the opera, the cast of which included M. Gailhard as Assur, Signor I. Corsi as Idreno, M. Gresse as Oroce, Signor Scolara as the Ghost of Nino.

Saturday's performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro" included the specialties of Madame Albani's performance as the Countess, and that of Madame Pauline Lucca as Cherubino; each of the highest excellence in its respective kind. Signor Cotogni was, as often before, an energetic Figaro, M. Dufriche was a somewhat ponderous Count, and M. Dauphin was a spirited Doctor Bartolo.

On Tuesday Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" was given, and Mlle. Stahl essayed the arduous part of Fides; Signor Sylva having been the Jean of Leyden. Other details call for no comment, with the exception of Madame Valleria's excellent performance as Bertha, which was the most important feature of the evening. The opera was given with the splendour usual at this establishment.

GERMAN OPERA, DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The last specialty of the season at this establishment took place on Tuesday evening, when "Tristan and Isolde" was produced. Selections from the opera have been given in concert-room performances, but this was its earliest hearing on the stage in this country. The work is the fifth (in order of performance) of Wagner's great opera-dramas, having been preceded (in production) by his "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," and followed by "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg;" all, excepting "Rienzi," having been given during the present memorable season at Drury Lane Theatre, which has also included fine renderings of the more estimable works, Beethoven's "Fidelio," and Weber's "Euryanthe." "Tristan and Isolde" is, perhaps, as thoroughly Wagnerian as any of the composer's works, not even excepting the "Nibelungen" Trilogy, and its introductory "Das Rheingold," produced at Bayreuth in 1876, and given here during last month by the German company at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The plot of the opera is based on the old legend. King Mark, monarch of Cornwall, dispatches his favourite Tristan to fetch Isolde, a beautiful Irish maiden of whom the King is enamoured. Previously to this an encounter had taken place, in which Morold, the betrothed of Isolde, was slain by Tristan, who is severely wounded, his life being preserved by her in ignorance of what he had done. She is borne on shipboard by the recovered warrior, the lady and her attendant, Brangane, being shown in the first act bewailing their lot, Isolde determining to poison herself and Tristan. The attendant prepares the draught, which is offered to Tristan as a cup of expiation, but she substitutes a love-potion. Its effects are, on each, the inspiring of mutual love. Isolde is conveyed to apartments in King Mark's castle and becomes Queen—meetings of the lady and her secret lover take place; they are betrayed by Melot, a jealous courtier, and are surprised by him and the King. Tristan is wounded in an encounter with the former, and is disgraced and banished. In the third act, we find him at his castle in Brittany, attended by his faithful follower, Kurwenal; awaiting the arrival of Isolde, who has followed her lover. In his excitement, he tears the bandage from his wound, and Isolde arrives only in time to hear his dying words. A second ship comes, bearing King Mark, Melot, and Brangane, the latter of whom has revealed the deceit that has been practised in administering the love-potion; the King thereupon having followed the fugitive lovers with the intention of pardoning them. The faithful Kurwenal, opposing the entry of the Royal party, slays Melot and is himself slain. Pardon comes too late; Tristan is dead and Isolde dying. Here are materials for the horrible and repulsive, such as would appear to be Wagner's favourite subjects for musical illustration; and in this work he has ignored vocal melody and constructive form to almost as great an extent as in his subsequent "Nibelungen" opera-dramas. Gloomy declamation and formless recitative are the prevailing features.

Among the most striking effects may be specified the scene in the first act between Isolde and Tristan, in which she refers to the slaying of Morold, and proposes the draught of reconciliation—the great duet between the lovers in the garden scene—the dialogue in the last act, between Tristan and Kurwenal, including the death laments of the former; and, above all, the celebrated dying scene of Isolde, at the close of the opera, which has so frequently been given in concert performance. Other points were occasionally impressive; but the lengthened declamation which prevails over melody and constructive art, and the unvaried gloom of style, are felt as monotonous long before the opera ends; and, by the time it is over, leave a predominant feeling of weariness. The performance was excellent throughout. Frau Sucher, as Isolde, acted and sang admirably, and gave a factitious effect to declamation that has no intrinsic musical value. Almost as much may be said in praise of Fräulein Brandt as Brangane, Herr Winkelmann as Tristan, and Herr Gura as the King, the character of Melot having been very efficiently filled by Herr Wolff, and the small part of the shepherd sufficiently well by Herr Landau. There are but few choral passages—for sailors—and these are generally boisterous and commonplace. Like the "Nibelungen" opera-dramas, "Tristan and Isolde" depends for its effect almost entirely on excellence in declamation and action and the strong colouring of the orchestral details, in which latter, however—as in the vocal (or, rather, unvocal) writing—there is much tiresome reiteration and con-

ventionism. The performance was ably conducted by Herr Richter, and there were the usual demonstrations of applause from the Wagner enthusiasts.

The fifth of the symphony concerts at St. James's Hall (conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé) took place on Thursday week, when Berlioz's "Harold" symphony was given. We have heretofore spoken in detail of the work (one of the best of the composer's most elaborate productions), and need now only record its efficient performance, the incidental viola obbligato having been well played by Herr Straus. A specialty at this concert was the admirable performance, by Madame Norman-Néruda, of Mendelssohn's violin concerto; the remainder of the programme having consisted of Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture and Mozart's "Haffner" serenade. The last concert of the series took place on Thursday evening, when Beethoven's mass in D ("Missa Solemnis") was announced, with Madame Albani as the soprano soloist.

The close of the season of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace was supplemented last week, as usual, by a special performance, for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The programme having closed with Beethoven's choral symphony, the orchestral portions of which were finely rendered; those for solo voices and chorus in the final setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" having been efficiently rendered by Madame Peschka-Leutner, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. F. King, and the Crystal Palace choir. Madame Peschka-Leutner, Miss H. Glenn, and Mrs. Hutchinson contributed vocal pieces to the previous part of the programme, which began with Professor Macfarren's "Festival Overture," composed for the Leeds music meeting of 1874. Mr. Manns received the usual enthusiastic greeting on occupying the conductor's desk. After the concert, a testimonial was presented to Mr. Manns, consisting of a purse of £700, and an album containing the signatures of the subscribers. Professor Macfarren presided.

The fifth and last of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when effective performances were given of Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony and familiar overtures; M. Vladimir Pachmann having given an effective rendering of Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, and unaccompanied solos by Chopin. In the duet for two pianofortes, composed by Mendelssohn and Moscheles, on the Gipsy March from Weber's "Preciosa," the pianist just named was associated with Mr. Ganz, who proved himself worthy of such co-operation. Vocal solos were successfully rendered by Madame Rose Hersee.

The eighth (and last but one) of the Richter Concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when very fine performances were given of Schumann's overture to Schiller's "Bride of Messina," Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," Liszt's first "Hungarian Rhapsody," and Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony. The "Rhapsody" was repeated by desire—having pleased so greatly at the fifth concert—and was again encored.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert at St. James's Hall—on Monday afternoon—was again of special interest, having included fine performances by Mesdames Albani, Pauline Lucca, Trebelli, Marie Roze, Sterling, and several other eminent artists. Madame Sembrich was prevented by indisposition from appearing, and the disappointment was compensated by extra pieces contributed by Madame Trebelli and Miss Robertson. Mr. Kuhe played a pleasing pianoforte solo, and was associated with M. Hollman in a portion of Rubinstein's sonata in D, for piano and violoncello. M. Musin also contributed effective violin performances to a programme too long for detailed comment; one of the specialties having been a new song, "Time and Tide," composed by the concert-giver and sung by Mr. F. B. Foote. It was much applauded.

The French Musical Festival and competitions of Fanfares and Orphéons began at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday. An inaugural ceremony took place at mid-day, when the united societies joined in singing the English and French National Anthems; speeches were delivered; competitions of vocalists and brass bands followed; and a miscellaneous concert was given in the evening. Wednesday's proceedings included competitions in reading music at sight, an afternoon concert; and the distribution of prizes and commemorative medals, with speeches in the evening.

The 144th anniversary festival of that excellent institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, took place at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of Lord O'Neill; Mr. Arthur Sullivan's recent bereavement having prevented him from presiding.

Mr. George Watts's concert at St. James's Hall—last week—went off very successfully, notwithstanding some small disappointments. Madame Christine Nilsson, although not quite recovered from her recent indisposition, sang with much effect, as did Mesdames Trebelli and Marie Roze, Mlle. Olga Berghi, M. Massart and Signori Foli and De Reszké—the absence of Madame Sembrich, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Madame Sophie Menter (from indisposition) having been replaced by Mlle. Scharwenska singing, with much success, an air from "I Puritani," and extra violin and pianoforte performances respectively by Mlle. Eissler and Mr. Coenen.

Among the concerts of last week was that of Signor Sgambati, the eminent Roman pianist.

A concert was given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, by Cavaliere Pirani, for the benefit of the widow and children of Signor Campana, whose recent sudden death was much regretted.

M. Jules Lasserre, the eminent violoncellist, gave a matinée at Steinway Hall on Tuesday, with the co-operation of Madame Lasserre and Signor Sgambati (pianists), M. Marsick and Gibson (violinists), and Mr. Burnett (viola).

Pianoforte recitals were given during the week, at St. James's Hall, by Madame Sophie Menter, M. Gustav Pradeau, and M. Vladimir de Pachmann.

An interesting concert was announced to be given at St. James's Hall—yesterday (Friday) afternoon—by Madame Christine Nilsson, in aid of the funds of the English church in Paris; the programme including her own performances and those of other eminent artists.

The first grand operatic concert at the Crystal Palace takes place this (Saturday) afternoon; Madame Pauline Lucca and other artists of the Royal Italian Opera being announced.

Herr Hermann Franke has decided not to give the concert in the Royal Albert Hall on June 24, as recently intimated.

Messrs. Dunning and Wallace, of the Royal Opera House, Melbourne, have been here some months for the purpose of engaging a Comic Opera Company. Among the many artistes returning with them are M. Lordan, of the Strand Theatre, Miss Chard, of Carl Rosa's Opera Company, Mr. D. Brand, and Miss Agnes Mitchell. Mr. Leopold Jordan has been retained by Messrs. Dunning and Wallace to write dramatic works for them for a term of three years.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The boisterous Eastern wind, laden with Egyptian troubles for the Government, has made the leading members of the Opposition in the House of Lords quite cheerful. On the principle that nothing can give them greater pleasure than the political misfortunes of their Liberal friends, the noble Lords on the front Opposition bench now and again become radiant. Under the soothing influences of the unhappy news from Alexandria, the Marquis of Salisbury—seldom the personification of bonhomie—has been seen to hold smiling colloquy with Lord Cranbrook and the Earl of Carnarvon, just to prepare, mayhap, for those private Cabinet Councils in Downing-street at which Opposition chieftains invariably fancy they could shine with greater lustre than the actual Ministry in office.

Lord Salisbury undoubtedly made himself the mouthpiece of the prevailing sentiment on the 15th inst., when he animadverted tersely upon the deplorable fact that British subjects were slain in the Alexandria riots whilst an English Squadron was off the harbour, and did nothing. Earl Granville naturally deprecated premature discussion. But, all the same, the Foreign Secretary has had since then to be ready at a moment's notice to avoid these impromptu attacks with more or less adroitness.

It is Sir Charles Dilke who has, however, had to bear the brunt of the attack. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs possesses in an eminent degree those phlegmatic qualities which may be considered peculiarly requisite in a Minister intrusted with the delicate duties Sir Charles Dilke is called upon to discharge. Perhaps, the right hon. Baronet has fallen a little too readily into the official habit of divesting his answers on foreign matters of a touch of human sympathy. Yet this coldly judicial way of regarding things may not be altogether a disadvantage when, at a critical juncture calculated to stimulate a bellicose spirit to a dangerous extent, the questioners of the Under-Secretary are wont to assume the stinging and pertinacious character of wasps. Save that Sir Charles Dilke has been now and then led to shortly brush aside a waspish query from those important personages, Baron Henry De Worms and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, he has preserved, on the whole, an exceptional command of self during the siege of Egyptian questionings.

The Egyptian kaleidoscope has each week presented so different a combination that it is impossible to forecast what may happen in that disturbed country. On Monday and Tuesday, the information was vouchsafed us by the Prime Minister or Sir Charles Dilke that Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy had accepted the invitations of France and England to send representatives to a Conference at Constantinople; and that, although the Sultan had repeated his declaration that the Conference was unnecessary, the Great Powers would still meet, probably on Thursday. A forthcoming despatch from Sir Beauchamp Seymour will explain the steps taken by the Admiral for the protection of British life and property at Alexandria on the 11th inst.; and, in case of the renewal of hostilities, "instructions have been sent which," in the opinion of the Government, "will meet the exigencies of the case." Mr. Gladstone assured Sir Stafford Northcote that the Conference would "be confined to the limits of the Egyptian question proper," the basis of discussion being "the maintenance of all established rights in Egypt, with due regard to the reasonable development of the institutions of that country;" it being explicitly added by the Under-Secretary that "the neutralisation of the Suez Canal would be outside the purposes of the Conference." It was with satisfaction the House learnt that full reparation would be demanded from the responsible authorities in Egypt for the outrages committed in Alexandria. With no mean dexterity, it may be remarked, has Baron De Worms sought during this Egyptian crisis to fasten on to the Government the responsibility of fostering the desire of Italy to acquire the sovereignty of Assab Bay—a soft impeachment disowned by Sir Charles Dilke.

Reverting to the House of Lords, I should mention that on Monday Lord Lamington seasonably brought the Suez Canal under their Lordships' notice, stating that 78 or 79 per cent of the ships passing through it carried the British flag; and elicited from Earl Granville the emphatic assurance that her Majesty's Government "attach absolutely the same importance that the noble Lord does to the enormous interests which England possesses in the Suez Canal." The Upper House had met that afternoon a little earlier than usual to enable Lord Selborne, the Earl of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Cork, as Her Majesty's Commissioners, to signify Royal Assent to a cluster of private bills. Their Lordships on Monday and Tuesday again set the Lower House an example of dispatch by advancing a stage Lord Coleridge's useful Bills of Sale Act Amendment Bill, and, among the measures, Lord O'Hagan's Irish Intermediate Education and Irish County Courts Bills. In view of these obvious proofs of industry, and a commendable avoidance of the mischievous loquacity of the Lower House, the Earl of Camperdown had grounds for his appeal that a greater number of bills should be introduced in the Upper House. That their Lordships can be smart and expansive when they like, however, was shown by the impromptu Egyptian discussion and debate on Irish evictions on Tuesday.

Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday began the "slaughter of the innocents." It was a battue. All the prominent bills enumerated in the Queen's Speech fell at one shot. The Premier first claimed precedence for the Arrears Bill, amended in certain essentials. Reluctantly admitting that all the promised Ministerial measures would have to be dropped, the right hon. gentleman announced the intention of the Government to proceed, after the passing of the Irish Repression of Crime Bill and the Arrears Bill, with the Carriage Tax Bill, the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, the Irish Land Act Amendment Bill, the Corrupt Practices Bill, and the Procedure rules, the Premier strongly advising the House to send the various Agricultural Holdings Bills and the Scottish Entail and Endowment Bills to grand Committees to be dealt with this Session. The rod in pickle for an autumn sitting for the passing of the Procedure resolutions was a form of punishment Sir Stafford Northcote protested against. But time continues to be monopolised by the Repression of Crime Bill, the clauses for which regarding search for arms and the censorship of Irish newspapers have been somewhat lessened in severity under the persevering pressure of the Home-Rule members.

According to an official emigration return, the exodus from Liverpool during May has been quite unprecedented for one month, being over 40,000, making a gross total for five months of the present year of over 100,000. Of those who left last month over 21,000 were foreigners, Jews and Scandinavians figuring largest, and of English over 14,000, and Scotch only 281. The Irish emigrants number over 4000, but of course a very large number picked up at Queenstown are not included in this return.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Blomfield, Alfred, Archdeacon of Essex, to be Archdeacon of Colchester. Brent, R., Chaplain to the Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Vicar of Holmside. Doyne, Charles Goddard; Vicar of All Saints', Branksome Park, Dorset. Drake, William Hinton, Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne; Rector of Bridesdove and Souton. Dunkley, Charles, Curate of St. Alkmund's, Derby; Vicar of St. Mary's, Wolverhampton. Eustace, William FitzEustace; Vicar of Bishops Lydeard. Faber, Edward Augustus, Vicar of Kirkleavington; Rector of Kettlethorpe. Howes, John George; Prebendary of Barton St. David in Wells Cathedral. Hyde, John Thomas, Rector of Wallington; Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne. Jarvis, Francis Amcotts, Rector of Kettlethorpe; Rector of Flixborough with Burton-upon-Strather. Jones, Morgan, Vicar of Camo, Montgomery; Vicar of Llandinam-with-Banbadlog. Kilpeck, W. J., Senior Curate of St. Paul's, Maidstone; Vicar of Tissinghurst, Cranbrook, Kent. Majendie, Stuart Routledge; Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral. Martin, William; Vicar of East Barham. McLachlan, James; Rector of Sevington, Kent. Morgan, Ernest Kennedy Buckley; Vicar of St. John's, Sevenoaks, Kent. Pott, A., Archdeacon of Berks; Vicar of Sonning, Berks. St. John, H. Beauchamp; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Streetfield, H. B., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Skirbeck, Boston; Honorary Diocesan Inspector of Elementary Schools. Thomas, J. H., Vicar of Hillingdon; Rural Dean of Uxbridge Deanery. Thompson, R. B., Curate-in-Charge of the St. Giles-in-the-Fields Mission; Vicar of Pudsey. Tudor, Charles Edward; Vicar of Swallowcliffe, Wilts. Turner, C. H., Vicar of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy-street; Rector of St. George's-in-the-East. Wadmore, James Alfred William; Perpetual Curate of Barrow Gurney. Watson, John, Incumbent of St. John's Hanley; Vicar of Soulcoates, Hull. Wilkes, T. W., Curate of James's, Wolverhampton; Curate of Heathtown, Wolverhampton. Wilkinson, James Blunt; Rector of Holy Trinity with St. Peter's, Shaftesbury, Dorset. Willson, V. F., Curate of Rotherfield, Sussex; Chaplain of the Suffolk Hospital, and Curate of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's.—*Guardian*.

The annual meeting of the National Society was held at the society's office, Westminster, on Wednesday. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

The Ven. Archdeacon Blomfield will be consecrated to-day (Saturday) as Suffragan Bishop of St. Albans, with the title of Bishop of Colchester, at St. Alban's Cathedral.

Mr. Justice Chitty yesterday week granted an injunction restraining Archdeacon Dunbar from officiating at St. Andrew's Church, Tavistock-place; but suspended its operation for a month to allow of an appeal.

In a Convocation held at Oxford University last week the proposal to confer the degree of D.D. by diploma upon the Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, M.A., Exeter College, Bishop designate of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was unanimously approved.

The Rev. George Butler, who has recently resigned the principalship of the Liverpool College, has received from Mr. Gladstone the appointment to the canonry of Winchester, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Canon Wilberforce to the see of Newcastle.

The Church of St. Mary, Hayton, near Maryport, Carlisle, has received a valuable addition by the completion of the west window, which has been given by Mr. Joseph Hetherington, of Midtown. The window is composed of four lights, and is from the studio of Messrs. Gibbs and Howard.

In the presence of a large assembly of the leading families of Blackheath last Saturday afternoon, the Venerable Samuel Cheetham, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester, laid the foundation-stone of a partly-erected Mission-hall and School in the parish of St. John, Blackheath, of which the Vicar is the Rev. J. W. Marshall.

A musical festival was held in the parish church at Chelmsford on the 15th inst. The choirs of this division of the county were present. Mr. G. Martin, sub-organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, conducted, and four trumpeters of the Guards accompanied. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bedford, and the benediction pronounced by the Bishop of St. Albans. There was a large congregation.

The one hundred and eighty-first anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 14th inst. by a celebration of the Holy Communion and a special sermon by the Bishop of Carlisle. The Archbishop of Canterbury was also present.—A special service was held in connection with the anniversary in the nave of Westminster Abbey in the evening.

A meeting of the friends of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association was held at Grosvenor House yesterday week—the Duke of Westminster in the chair—at which the Earl of Dartmouth, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., and the Archdeacon of Llandaff were amongst the speakers, who pointed out the importance of promoting a better appreciation of the idea of Christian burial, and of discouraging ostentatious and expensive arrangements at funerals.

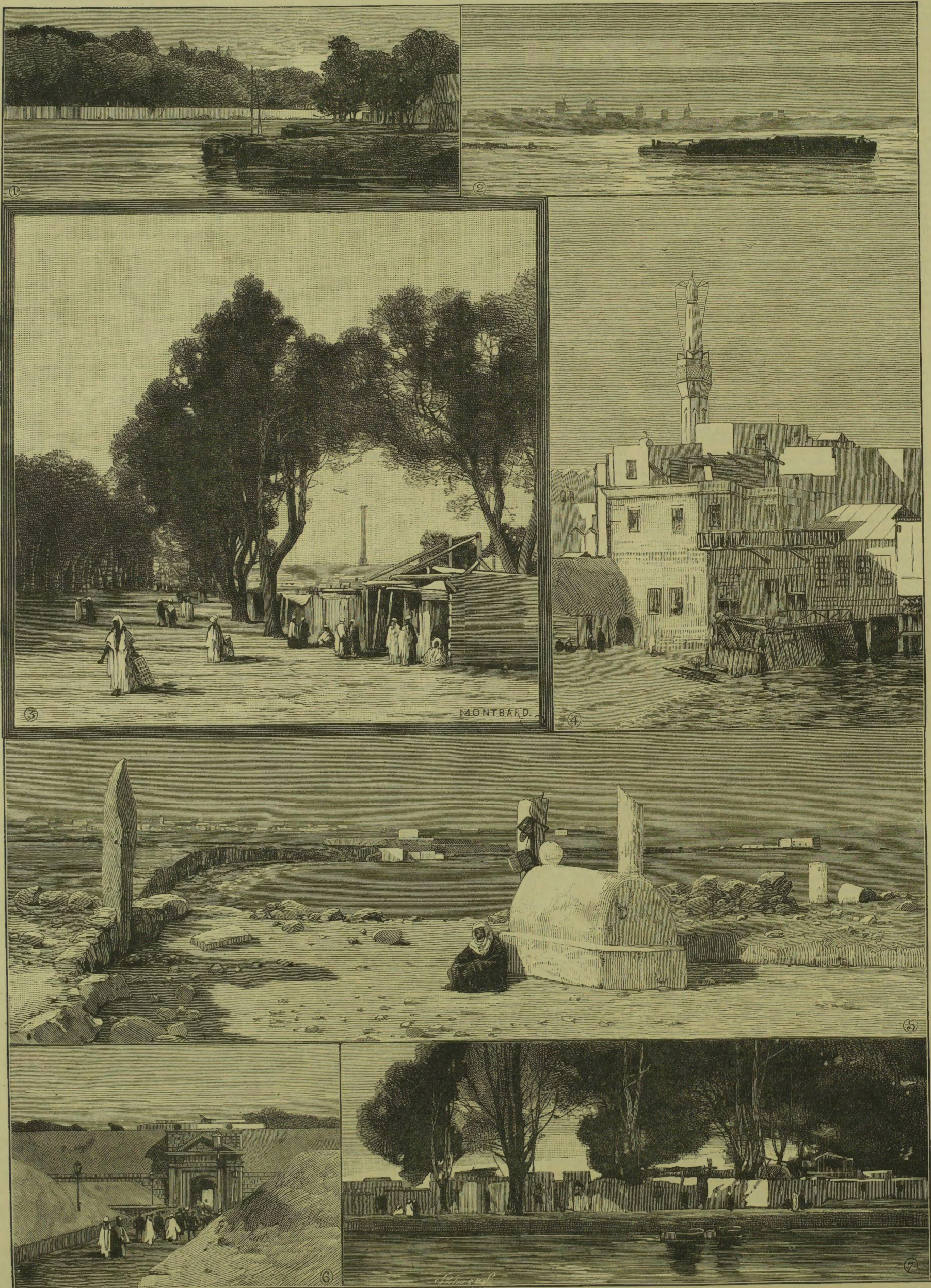
A conference of the clergy and laity was held on Tuesday evening at Sion College to consider the various measures for the amendment of patronage and the abolition of purchase in the Church which are now before Parliament. Mr. Albert Grey, M.P., presided. A resolution was carried to the effect that no measure for the reform of Church patronage would be satisfactory which did not give the parishioners a voice in the selection of the Incumbent, to which a rider was added insisting upon the total abolition of the purchase and sale of livings.

The Queen has promised a subscription of £100 towards the fund for the enlargement of the Royal church at Kew. It is proposed to increase the accommodation to 737 sittings, and in every way to improve the church. The scheme has been unanimously approved at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kew, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, who has also subscribed £100. The subscription-list includes the names of the Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The work will cost £5500.

A flower service for children took place on Sunday afternoon at Christ Church, Woburn-square, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Sunday scholars of six Sunday-schools were present, and numbered, with their teachers and friends, about 1500. The flowers were collected by senior scholars, who, at the commencement of the service, went in procession up the centre aisle to present the flowers, which consisted of over 1000 bouquets. At the close of the service the flowers were sent to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, the children's ward in the University Hospital, and to some of the poor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a Court of Assistants of the Sons of Clergy Charity at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place, last Saturday. The main business before the Court was the distribution of the Midsummer benefactions of Dr. Taylour, Mr. Myddelton, and Mrs. Ann Cum, amongst the poorer clergy throughout the various dioceses of England and Wales, having families of three or more children, with an income insufficient for their maintenance and education. Mr. Paget Bowman, the Registrar, presented a list of 123 applications, almost without exception of a very pressing nature, and in every well substantiated case a grant was made, the total sum distributed, inclusive of £275 in educational and outfit grants to clergy children, amounting to £2045.

EGYPT AS IT IS: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



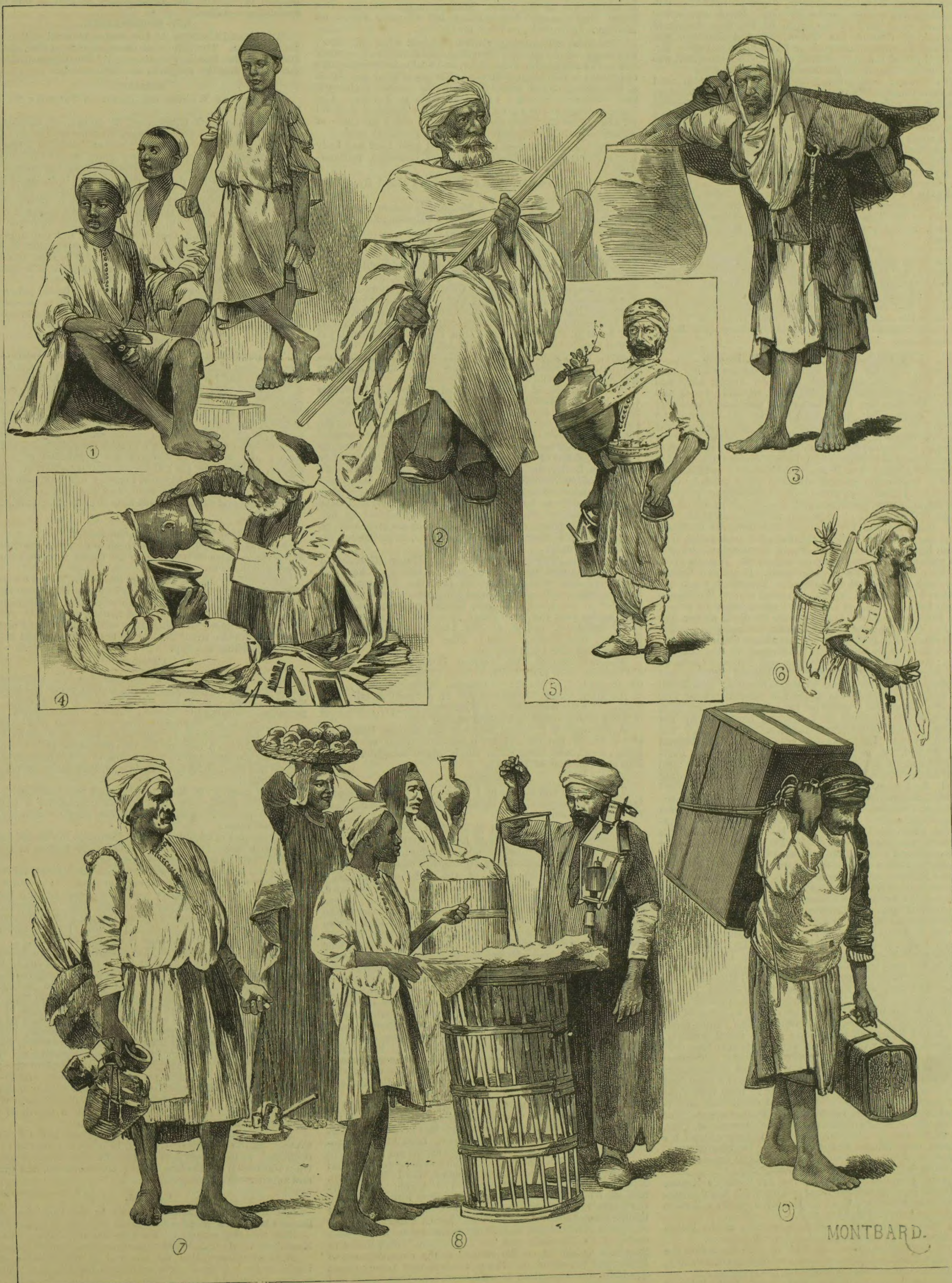
1. Promenade at Alexandria, on the right bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal.
4. House at the Old Port, and Mosque.

5. View of Alexandria, from Ramleh.

2. The Mills of the Meks.
6. The Rosetta Gate, Alexandria,

3. The Karmous suburb, with Pompey's Pillar.
7. Left bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal.

EGYPT AS IT IS: STREET SKETCHES IN ALEXANDRIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Arab Shoeblacks in Alexandria.
6. Seller of Water.

2. Night Watchman.
7. Street Coffee-Seller.

3. Water-Carrier.
8. Seller of Sweetmeats.

4. Street Barber.
9. Porter.

5. Liquorice-Water Seller.

THE COURT.

The last few days of her Majesty's stay in the Highlands were occupied in paying farewell visits to the numerous recipients of the Queen's kindness among the residents on the Royal domain. Drives were also taken to some of her Majesty's favourite haunts, including the Glassalt Shiel, and to Birkhall and Ballater, the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Irene of Hesse, driving through the Pass. The officers stationed at Ballater, Captain A. G. Wauchope, C.M.G., and Lieutenants Lord Alexander Kennedy and N. Macleod, 42nd (Black Watch) Royal Highlanders, dined at Balmoral, and were afterwards received by her Majesty. Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, of Crathie, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse being present. Mr. Campbell joined the Royal dinner circle. Mrs. Campbell was visited by her Majesty at the Mause the previous day.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene, left for the South on Tuesday, travelling by special train from Ballater to Perth, where the Royal party dined, as usual, at the station. The journey being afterwards resumed, the border town of Carlisle was passed about midnight, and Windsor reached shortly before nine on Wednesday morning, when a warm welcome greeted her Majesty on the road to the castle.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Queen's accession was duly observed on Tuesday.

The Queen has appointed the Very Rev. John Tulloch, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of St. Andrews, to be Dean of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, in the room of the Rev. John MacLeod, D.D., deceased.

COURT ENTERTAINMENTS.

The last Levée of the season was held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, last Saturday, at St. James's Palace. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present, and upwards of 300 presentations were made.

A State Ball was given at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A State Concert will be given next Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The notably busy life of the Heir-Apparent has of late been busier than usual, his Royal Highness having identified himself with objects artistic, charitable, scientific, social, and useful. The schooner, yawl, and cutter matches of the Royal Thames Yacht Club were witnessed by the Prince, who embarked at Gravesend on board Mr. Pierce's steam-yacht *Boadicea*, which accompanied the competing vessels. On returning, his Royal Highness and the Princess, with Princess Christian, went to a dance given by the Russian Ambassador at Chesham House. The Prince, after presiding at the annual dinner of the London Fever Hospital, to which funds he contributed 100 guineas, was present at a conversation given by Sir William Jenner, president, and the council of the Royal College of Physicians at their hall in Pall-mall East. His Royal Highness and the Princess and Princess Christian visited the bazaar in aid of the distressed Irish ladies, held at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and also were present at a symphony concert at St. James's Hall, at which Mr. C. Hallé conducted, Countess Erbach being with their Royal Highnesses. Yesterday week the Prince and Princess and Princess Christian went to Wellington College for the "Speech Day" and presentation of prizes. Their Royal Highnesses lunched with the head master (the Rev. Dr. Wickham) and Mrs. Wickham, returning to London in the afternoon. Prince Edward and Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar dined with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House; and the Prince and Princess and Princess Christian went to a ball afterwards given by Colonel Stirling and Viscountess Clifden at Dover House, Whitehall. His Royal Highness, after holding the Levée last Saturday, went into the City and unveiled a statue of the late Sir Rowland Hill, which has been erected at the Royal Exchange by the Mansion House Memorial Committee. The Prince was received by the Lord Mayor; the Postmaster-General being present. A guard of honour formed of the Post-Office division of the Civil Service was on duty. The Lord Mayor having presented an address, and the Prince having replied, Mr. Pearson Hill, a son of Sir Rowland, was introduced to his Royal Highness, as was also Mr. Onslow Ford, the sculptor of the work. The Prince then drove to the Mansion House, where a guard of honour of the Hon. Artillery Company, of which his Royal Highness is Captain-General, with their band, was drawn up; a double file of the corps lining the staircase and lobby to the entrance of the dining-hall, the Lord Mayor having invited the Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom, to the number of 300, to meet his Royal Highness at dinner. Divine service was attended, as usual, on Sunday by the Prince and Princess and their daughters and Princess Christian. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Countess Erbach lunched with their Royal Highnesses. The Prince inspected the Corps of Commissionaires in the garden at Marlborough House, it being Waterloo Day. The Princess and her daughters were present, and a Chelsea Hospital man ninety-seven years old, wearing the Waterloo medal, was led into the house to shake hands with her Royal Highness. On Monday the Prince and Princess went to Aldershot, passing the night there. Their Royal Highnesses were present at an inspection by the Duke of Cambridge of the batteries of the Royal Artillery quartered at the camp. The Prince dined with Colonel Reilly and the officers of the Royal Artillery, and, accompanied by the Princess, went afterwards to a concert given by the officers of the Royal Artillery (Aldershot division) at the club-house, and to a dance given by the officers at their mess. Their Royal Highnesses witnessed a sham fight on Tuesday. The Prince on his return to town visited the Duc d'Aumale at Claridge's Hotel; and dined with Major-General Higginson at his residence in Wilton-crescent. The Princess, with Princess Christian and the Duchess of Teck, went to the Gaiety Theatre. Her Royal Highness and her daughters, with Princess Christian and the Duchess of Teck, were present at the sale of work from the Royal School of Art Needlework at Grosvenor House on Wednesday.

Professor Costa's works at the Fine Art Society's Rooms, New Bond-street, have been inspected by their Royal Highnesses and Princess Christian; as also Mr. Lowell's collection of American paintings and low tiles.

Mr. Wallis has submitted for the inspection of the Prince and Princess the picture of Napoleon I. by Meissonier.

Their Royal Highnesses have fixed July 15 for laying the first stone of new buildings for homes for orphans at Swanley, Kent, in connection with the Home for Little Boys.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, with Princess Christian and Countess Erbach, were present at the military tournament given at the Agricultural Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum. The young Princesses have enrolled themselves as members of the Humane Society established in connection with *Little Folks' Magazine*.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales sailed in the *Bacchante* from Corfu for Palermo on Monday.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has gone to the coast of Spain, in command of the Reserve Squadron, was accompanied by the Duchess to Plymouth to take leave. The Duke of Connaught, who has been for some time past indisposed, has joined his brother in his cruise for change of air. The Royal party when off Weymouth landed from the *Hercules* at Portland, and drove to Abbotsbury, lunching at the Ilchester Arms Hotel, after which they visited the swannery belonging to the Earl of Ilchester, returning to the *Hercules* in the evening. The Duke dined with the Port Admiral at Devonport yesterday week. The Duchess, who returned to town on Saturday, was at the Gaiety Theatre in the evening. Her Royal Highness and her children left Clarence House on Monday, for Brussels, en route for Coburg.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Lichfield a few days since, and inspected the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry and the Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire regiments of militia on Whittington Heath. His Royal Highness dined at the George Hotel with officers of the various regiments, and afterwards returned by special train to London. The Duke presided at the annual festival of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, of which the Duke of Albany is patron, held at Willis's Rooms yesterday week.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop on Monday, at their residence, Rutland-gate.

The Duc d'Aumale arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris on Sunday.

Intelligence was received at St. James's Palace on Sunday that the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was safely confined of a son and heir.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord Rossmore and Miss Mittie Naylor, eldest daughter of Mr. R. C. Naylor, of Kilmurrah Hall, Northampton, were married on the 14th inst., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. The bridesmaids were Miss Candy, niece of the bridegroom, Lady Constance Hastings and the Hon. Maud de Moleyns, cousins of the bridegroom; Lady Evelyn and Lady Violet Gordon Lennox, and the Hon. Marie Hay. The Hon. Peter C. Westerra acted as best man to his brother. Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling received the wedding party at their residence, Ennismore-gardens. Lord Rossmore and his bride left for Rufford Abbey, Mr. Augustus Savile's seat in Nottinghamshire.

The marriage of Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert E. Edwardes (Rifle Brigade), brother of Lord Kensington, with Lady Blanche Butler, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Ormonde, took place at St. George's Church, Hanover-square also on the 14th inst. The bride was given away by the Marquis of Ormonde. Her bridesmaids were the Hon. Elizabeth and the Hon. Caroline Edwardes, sisters of the bridegroom; Lady Beatrice and Lady Constance Butler, and Miss Marie Fitzwilliam, nieces of the bride; the Hon. Sybil Edwardes, niece of the bridegroom; Lady Jane Alexander and Lady Emma Bernard. Captain Cholmondeley (Rifle Brigade) was best man. The Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde received the wedding party at breakfast at her house in Park-lane. Colonel Edwardes and his bride went to Up Park, Miss Fetherstonhaugh's residence, near Petersfield, for the honeymoon.

The Hon. Arthur Henry Henniker Major (Coldstream Guards), youngest son of John, fourth Lord Henniker, and brother of the present peer, and the Hon. Florence Ellen Milnes, youngest daughter of Lord Houghton, were married on Tuesday at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Daisy Henniker, niece, and Lady Emily Stanhope, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Hilda Graham, Miss Eleanor Bland, Miss Cotes, Miss Florence Haukey, and Miss Olive Stephen.

The marriage of Don Alfonso Doria Pamphilj, Duca d'Avigliano, with Lady Emily Pelham Clinton, takes place to-day (Saturday), at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-terrace; that of the Hon. Alfred Talbot and the Hon. Emily de Grey will take place next Wednesday, in Westminster Abbey; and that of Lord Capell and Miss Harford on July 12.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. George Rashleigh, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rashleigh, Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent, and Lady Edith Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darnley.

The Warden and Senate of Durham University have conferred the dignity of D.C.L. on Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P. for North Durham.

The portrait of the Mayor of Bradford, Mr. John Hill, in this Number of our Journal, is from a photograph by Mr. Albert Sachs, of Manningham-lane, Bradford. That of Miss North is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

In our account, recently, of the Duke of Hamilton's ancestral titles, some reference was made to the once-disputed claim to the French title of Duke of Châtellerault. It was erroneously stated that the Duke of Abercorn, who claims the ancient French title by inheritance, is "descended in the female line from Duchess Anne," who married Lord William Douglas, afterwards created Earl of Selkirk and Duke of Hamilton for life, and who was the ancestress of the present Duke of Hamilton. The Duke of Abercorn is the direct and nearest lineal male heir, from father to son, as registered in the Scottish Courts, of James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland during part of the minority of Queen Mary Stuart, and then declared by the Scottish Parliament to be heir presumptive to the Crown, being grandson of Princess Mary, Countess of Arran, eldest daughter of King James II. of Scotland, and wife of the first Lord Hamilton. The Earl of Arran, in 1549, was created by Henry II. of France, Duke of Châtellerault, and the Duke of Abercorn is his direct successor. The title of Châtellerault bestowed on the Duke of Hamilton by Napoleon III., in 1864, is a new creation.

A conference was held in the Westminster Palace Hotel on the 15th inst. with a view to devise means for urging the Government to facilitate some measures this Session for intermediate and higher education for Wales. Lord Aberdare presided; and, in addition to most of the members of Parliament representing Welsh constituencies, there were present the Earl of Jersey, Lord Dynevor, Lord Sudeley, Lord Kensington, M.P., and the Bishops of Bangor and St. Asaph. The chairman said he believed the Welsh Education Bill promised in the Queen's Speech was draughted, but had not yet received the final imprimatur of the Cabinet. Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, M.P., and Mr. Richard, M.P., bore testimony to the anxious desire of Mr. Mundella and the Educational Department to introduce legislation on the subject if the circumstances of Parliament permitted it. It was resolved that those present should form a deputation to wait upon Lord Carlisle and Mr. Mundella. On Tuesday last Mr. Mundella, in the absence of Lord Carlisle, received the deputation. He said there was little hope of any legislation on the subject this Session. He thought that elementary schools, which were recommended by the committee, might be established if only the Welsh people were in earnest. The department were prepared to take off the £10 limit and ask the Treasury to make a reasonable loan for this elementary class of school.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

On Monday evening the King and Queen left for their summer residence at Monza. His Majesty, however, returns, and will stay till the close of the Parliamentary Session.

The committee of the Senate recommends the adoption of the Army Organisation Bill as it passed the Lower House. The debate on the bill began on Monday.

In the Chamber of Deputies it has been decided to take into consideration the motion for the recognition of the Garibaldian invasion of the Papal States in 1867 as one of the national campaigns.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Second Chamber of the States General will meet on the 26th inst. The Prince of Orange has been elected Grand Master of the Dutch Freemasons by the representatives of the various Masonic lodges in the Netherlands.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin on Saturday for Ems, by way of Cassel.

Prince Bismarck entertained at dinner, on Sunday, the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, Madame de Courcel being present. He left for his country seat at Varzin on Tuesday.

Prince Bismarck spoke for two hours, on the 14th inst., in the Reichstag; but, notwithstanding his arguments, the Tobacco Monopoly Bill was rejected by 276 to 43, the minority being smaller than the lowest previous estimate. Next day a resolution was adopted by 155 to 150, after a debate lasting eight hours, declaring that in view of the increase of the tobacco-tax on July 16, 1879, any further measure burdening and harassing the tobacco trade did not appear to be admissible. The Reichstag has been prorogued to Nov. 30.

Herr Bitter, the Prussian Minister of Finance, is said to have resigned because of disagreement with his colleagues on the Surplus Application Bill.

Dr. Mommsen has been acquitted by the Berlin tribunal on the charge of having insulted Prince Bismarck in an electoral address delivered last year. The German Public Prosecutor has appealed against the acquittal.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The population of Austria, according to the returns of the Census taken at the end of 1880, but only now made public, is 21,794,231, and this total, classified according to nationalities, is subdivided into 8,008,864 Germans, 5,180,908 Czechs, 3,238,534 Poles, 2,792,667 Ruthenians, 1,140,304 Slavonians, 568,615 Servian Croats, 668,653 Italians, 190,799 Roumanians, and 9877 Magyars. There are, therefore, four distinct races—the Germans, the Slavs, the Latins, and the Magyars, but as the two latter do not number a million between them, the two former may be said to compose the population of Austria proper. Comparing the Census of 1880 with that of 1869, it will be found that the greatest increase has been among the Poles, the Italians, the Germans, and the Czechs, while the Roumanians and the Slavonians have decreased in numbers.

RUSSIA.

The Empress is progressing satisfactorily.

An Imperial Ordinance has been sent up to the Senate, fixing the number of recruits to be raised this year for the Army and Navy at 212,000.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued dissolving the committee of inquiry into the condition of the rural population, and transferring its duties to the respective departments of the Council of the Empire and the Senate.

Persons who are not Christians are henceforth to be prohibited in Russia from trading in holy pictures and vessels used in Christian worship.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate has passed a bill returning the indemnity fund to Japan which the United States has held for eighteen years. The bill returns only 785,000 dol., the principal, retaining the interest, which has accumulated.

The House of Representatives has passed the Appropriation Bill, sanctioning credits to the amount of one hundred million dollars. A measure has also passed the House authorising the Treasury until July 1, 1884, to give standard silver dollars in exchange for trade dollars, and repealing the coinage of the latter.

Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has refused the application of Guiteau's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus, holding that the District Court of Columbia had full jurisdiction.

The number of immigrants from Europe to the United States last month was 141,000. On Sunday 5520 landed at Castle Garden, New York, from seven steamers.

The bill regulating the conveyance of immigrants has been approved by both Houses of Congress. It provides for the enforcement of sanitary regulations, and for the better accommodation of immigrants on board ship. The House of Representatives has adopted the bill imposing upon the steamship companies a tax of 50 cents per head for the care and relief of immigrants on landing in the United States.

Congress being of opinion that education is not so universal as it should be in the Union, and that it is expedient to lend assistance to some of the less wealthy States, recently requested the "Committee of Education and Labour" to prepare a report on the subject. This report has been laid upon the table of the House, and the purport of it is that a sum of ten million dollars should be voted annually for a period of five years for educational purposes. This sum would be divided proportionately among the different States of the Union which have the greatest number of uneducated inhabitants. The Committee report that according to the returns of the last Census there were 6,230,000 persons over ten years of age—or an eighth of the total population—who could neither read nor write, and three fourths of this number are inhabitants of what were formerly the Slave States. More than a fourth of the total population of these States is uneducated.

Recent cyclones have done enormous damage in the Western States. Half the town of Grinnel, in Iowa, is reported to be destroyed, while at least seventy persons were killed. A goods-train was blown off the line during the hurricane, the guard and another official being killed.

CANADA.

The nominations for the elections to the Dominion Parliament have been fixed for July 3, and the polling for the 23rd.

The western section of the Occidental Railway was on Monday morning transferred to the Canadian Pacific Company.

It is announced that the last rail of the Canadian and Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg was to be laid on the 17th inst., and the railway will be opened on July 1.

The British Columbia Ministry has been reconstructed, with Mr. Brien (the Hon. R. Beaven) as Premier and Minister of Finance and Public Works, Mr. Kett as Attorney-General, and the Hon. T. B. Humphreys as Provincial Secretary.

Enormous loss has been caused by the recent floods in British Columbia. The prairies have the appearance of inland seas, and the inhabitants are flying to the higher grounds.

BRAZIL.

The Minister of Finance has made his Budget statement in the Chamber, in the course of which he expressed his belief that the year's revenue would be greatly in excess of the estimates, owing to the large increase in the imports. The total deficits he set down at 6,711,000 milreis. The Minister recommended a 2 per cent reduction in the tax on coffee, and the gradual withdrawal of the currency.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the first Dutch speech was made in the Cape Parliament on the 14th inst., when the member speaking expressed his satisfaction at the legalisation of the Dutch language, but declared his intention to use English in future.

According to a Durban telegram of Tuesday's date, civil war has broken out in Zululand. Dabuko, a brother of Cetewayo, is in the field, against Usibepu and Oham, and has defeated the latter. There seems every probability that John Dunn will also be attacked by Dabuko. Basutoland is still in a disturbed condition.

INDIA.

It is announced from Simla that the reductions made in the salt tax in India have been so successful financially that it is intended to make a still further reduction in the impost for the next Budget.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Jones Quain Pigot, Barrister-at-Law, as a Puisne Judge in the High Court of Calcutta, in the room of Mr. Justice White, resigned.

The British Envoy to Cabul, Muhammad Afzul Khan, has been cordially welcomed by the Ameer, but the cordiality is said not to have been shared by the populace.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Francis, member for Warrnambool, has introduced a resolution in the Victoria Legislative Assembly expressing disapproval of the remissions of taxation proposed in the Colonial Treasurer's financial statement. The hon. member, at the same time, disclaimed any feeling of hostility towards the Government. The Premier, however, declared that he must regard the motion as tantamount to a want of confidence.

The reorganisation of the volunteer force in Victoria is contemplated. The annual expenditure for the defences of the colony amounts to £70,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Hon. H. A. Atkinson, the Colonial Treasurer, made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly last Saturday. The revenue for the last financial year amounted to £3,800,000, or £174,500 above the estimate. The actual expenditure was £3,610,000, being £77,000 below the estimate. The customs realised £125,000, the stamp duty £11,000, and depasturing license £56,750 above the estimates. The surplus at the close of the financial year was £215,000.

The Treasurer estimates the revenue for the current year at £3,900,000, and the expenditure at £3,700,000, including temporary charges amounting to £100,000, thus leaving a surplus, including the balance for last year, of £258,000. Of this sum £170,000, derived from sales of land, will be appropriated to local public works. The gross revenue from the railways last year was £884,000; and the net revenue £368,500, yielding nearly 4 per cent on the capital expended. The railway revenue for next year is estimated at £940,000. There is a large increase in the savings banks deposits and in the number of depositors. The total deposits amount to over £1,500,000. The unexpended balance of former loans amounts to £924,000. It is proposed to borrow £3,000,000, which is to be raised at the rate of not more than £1,000,000 per annum, and to be expended on specific railway and other works, which will be decided upon before the money is borrowed. The public debt on March 31 amounted to £31,400,000, and the annual sinking fund was fixed at £2,260,000.

The Bordeaux Wine Exhibition was opened on Tuesday by M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance, accompanied by the Prefect, the deputies of the Gironde, and the principal civil and military authorities. It is the largest provincial exhibition ever held in France, and is expected to be a great success.

In the loss of the large iron steam-ship *Pera*, while on her voyage from Quebec to London, we have startling evidence of the dangerous masses of ice which are now littering the Atlantic Ocean highways. This steamer, when off Cape Race last Saturday afternoon, struck a huge iceberg, filled, and sank a few hours after the collision. Three boats having been lowered, the crew of thirty-two persons and eight passengers entered them. The *Lake Manitoba* on Sunday picked up two boats with thirty men, and took them to Father Point. The other boat, containing ten men, commanded by the boatswain Connolly, is believed to have been lost. The *Pera's* passengers were cattle-men, tending the live stock on board.

The National Life-Boat Institution has decided to supply owners or masters of fishing-vessels with aneroid barometers of a trustworthy character at less than half cost, which must make these useful instruments welcome additions to the equipment of decked fishing-boats. We understand that the Life-Boat Institution has been moved to take this important step on account of the fact that a very large number of the fishing-vessels which are lost every year have no aneroid barometer on board, as a rule, to indicate the approach of bad weather, while those smacks which have them on board prepare themselves in time for the fearful storms which sometimes overtake them in mid-ocean.

The Oxford local examinations for the present year have taken place at Oxford, and simultaneously at Barnsley, Bath, Bedford, Birmingham, Boston, Brighton, Bristol, Cheltenham, Chipping Campden, Crystal Palace, Harrogate, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Lytham, Manchester, Norwich, Nottingham, Preston, Ramsgate, Reigate, Salisbury, Southampton, Streatham-hill, Swansea, Taunton, Thame, Truro, Warwick, Watford, and West Buckland. In the senior department there was a general total of 720, of whom 318 were boys, and 402 girls. The juniors, as usual, exceeded the seniors in point of numbers, the general total of juveniles reaching the large number of 1453—viz., boys, 1058; girls, 395.

The Lord Mayor and the Committee of the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the persecuted Jews of Russia in their report state that in response to the public appeal £75,250 has been raised, £17,433 having been received from Paris, Vienna, Frankfurt, Brussels, and Fürth. The expenses of 6691 persons who have been forwarded to the United States and Canada have been defrayed out of the fund, and money has been devoted to the settling in various European countries of individuals unfitted for emigration. The total cost of administration of the fund up to date has been less than £200. Committees have been formed in the capitals and larger cities of France, Germany, Austria, America, and other countries, which have collected and are still collecting considerable sums in aid of the movement. The committee adds that at the present rate of dispatch—nearly 1000 souls per week—the fund will speedily be exhausted, certainly within the next three weeks.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Henley Regatta has been fixed for July 6 and 7.

Lord Derby will preside at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which is to be held at Willis's Rooms next Saturday.

The Duke of Buccleuch has been elected Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr. R. W. Duff, the newly appointed Lord of the Treasury, has been re-elected for Banffshire without opposition.

At the Aust fishery, in the Severn estuary, a salmon over four feet in length was caught last week. It weighed 45 lb.

To-day Mr. Mundella, M.P., will distribute the awards in connection with the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines.

At the Agricultural Hall, Islington, last Saturday the military tournament was brought to a close after a week of uninterrupted success.

The directors of the Bank of England have promised a contribution of £500 towards the funds for the new building of the City of London College.

At the annual festival of the Poplar Hospital, held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, subscriptions were announced to the amount of £1600.

The annual meeting of the British Archaeological Association is to be held at Plymouth in August. The Duke of Somerset, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, is president for the year.

The intermediate education examinations in Ireland began on Monday. The number of boys entered for examination is 5677, as compared with 5147 last year. The number of girls competing this year is 1648, the entries last year being 1805.

The Mayor of Gloucester on the 15th inst. presented Mr. McDonald, the master of the steamer *Ballochbuid*, with a marine telescope, forwarded by the Emperor of Germany, as a reward for gallant services rendered to the German schooner *Alwine*, in the Baltic.

New waterworks, at a cost of nearly £12,000, for the supply of the town of Henley-on-Thames, were opened last Saturday by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. The occasion was of some scientific interest on account of the successful application to these works of a process for softening the water.

The erection of the memorial (a Sicilian marble Gothic headstone) raised by subscription among the members of the Metropolitan Police and the general public over the remains of Constable Atkins, who was murdered at Kingston-lill while on duty, has been completed at Walton-on-Thames.

The Council of the Society of Arts have awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of the present year to Louis Pasteur, Member of the Institute of France, For. Memb. R.S., for "his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals."

The Ven. the Archdeacon of Middlesex presided at the half-yearly club dinner of the old boys of the Merchant Taylors' School on Monday night; when the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, who has been connected with the school as a master for twenty-eight years, was presented with some silver plate as a testimonial from present and past pupils of the school.

Another addition was made on Monday to the educational institutions under the control of the School Board for London. The new premises are situate in Oldridge-road, Balham. Accommodation is afforded in the buildings for 240 boys, for the same number of girls, and for 322 infants, making a total of 802. The cost of the site is stated to be £2231.

Dr. Tristram, Q.C., Chancellor of London, sitting at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, granted a faculty or license to convert the old disused burial-ground of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, into an ornamental garden for the recreation of the inhabitants, numbering some 30,000, of whom 5000 were school children.

There were 2493 births and 1335 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20, and the deaths 55, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox in London, which had been 6 and 10 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 15 last week.

The twenty-seventh general anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, was held on Tuesday afternoon in the grounds of the institution, General Sir Lintorn Simmons presiding. The claims of the home were ably advocated by the chairman, by Lord Chelmsford, General Sir H. Leifroy, and other officers.

A meeting in furtherance of the scheme for establishing a School of Dramatic Art was held last week at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. The Earl of Wharncliffe said the school will be opened in October, and that the instruction will comprise elocution, dancing, fencing, and rehearsal. Special advantages will be given to actors' children.

M. de Pressensé, of Paris, gave on Saturday last, at the request of the Christian Evidence Society, his second lecture on "The Origin of Man," at Willis's Rooms, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. On Sunday he gave what was termed a religious and popular lecture at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman street, for the special benefit of French-speaking foreigners resident in London.

In the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford last week the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India; Mr. Goldwin Smith, M.A., formerly Regius Professor of Modern History; Mr. Robert Browning, M.A., Honorary Fellow of Balliol; Mr. Allen Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.; and Mr. George Frederick Watts, R.A.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Gas Institute, which was attended by nearly 300 gas managers from all parts of the kingdom, was concluded at Westminster on the 15th inst. by the reading of further papers. Mr. William Woodall, gas engineer to the Leeds Corporation, was awarded the first premium and silver medal for the paper read by him at last year's meeting on "Economy in Gas Manufacture."

Last week three steamers reached the Mersey with live cattle and the same number with fresh meat from the United States and Canada, having on board 953 cattle, 3015 quarters of beef, and 62 carcasses of mutton. As regards sheep, there were no arrivals. The totals show a large decrease in cattle and an increase in fresh meat, in comparison with the figures of the previous week.

The annual inspection of the Exmouth training-ship, at Grays, Essex, under the Metropolitan Asylums Board, was made last Saturday. The ship, which is a successor to the old *Goliath*, burnt a few years ago, is maintained at the "common charge" of London generally. Mr. Galsworthy (the chairman of the board) addressed those present. He congratulated the committee of management, Admiral Robertson, Captain Bourchier, and the officers upon the admirable result which had been brought about by their efforts. A watch was presented by Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late chairman, to the best boy.

Yesterday week the twenty-first annual prize-meeting of the Norfolk Volunteer Service Association was brought to a close at Great Yarmouth. The principal event was the championship of the county, which was won by Private Clover, of the 1st N.R.V., Norwich Battalion.—The annual inspection of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers took place last Saturday afternoon in the Temple Gardens.

A special meeting of the Edinburgh School Board was held on Tuesday for the purpose of electing a Rector of the Royal High School, in the room of Dr. Donaldson, who was recently appointed to the professorship of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen. There were six candidates. Mr. John Marshall, Principal and Professor of Classics in the Yorkshire College, Leeds, was elected by a majority.

Stock Exchange rumours of resignations in the Ministry was the subject of amused comment in the House of Commons on Monday night. Amongst other stories current on the subject is one to the effect that, by an error in the transmission of a telegram, the message "Bright and Chamberlain resigned" was delivered to a large operator in railway shares as "Brighton chairman resigned," and that he promptly proceeded to sell Brighton Stock.

The School Board for London reassembled on the 15th inst. after the Whitsuntide recess. There were three candidates for the vacancy caused in the representation of the Tower Hamlets by the retirement of Mr. Scrutton. The names of two of them—Mr. Edward Bond, barrister-at-law, and Captain Bedford Pim—were put to a vote. The former gentleman was elected by a large majority. For the nomination of the third candidate there appeared no second.

The receipts on account of Revenue from April 1, 1882, when there was a balance of £5,976,585, to June 17, 1882, were £16,903,631, against £17,423,163 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,923,662. The net expenditure was £16,198,759, against £16,476,278 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on June 17 amounted to £6,280,021, and at the same date in 1881 to £7,027,115.

The Masters of the Middle Temple Bench have awarded the following scholarships for Trinity Term: Common Law—A. C. Salter, first scholarship of 100 gs.; F. Kitter, second scholarship of 30 gs. Real and Personal Property: R. F. Harrison, first scholarship of 100 gs.; R. D. Sethna, second scholarship of 30 gs. Equity: S. S. Moore, first scholarship of 100 gs.; F. M. Whitehouse, second scholarship of 30 gs. International and Constitutional Law: W. Clark, first scholarship of 100 gs.; L. J. Robertson, second scholarship of 30 gs.

A gold chain of office for the use of the Mayors of Margate was presented to the Corporation on the 15th inst. The chain is of the value of 500 guineas, weighs 33 ounces, and consists of about a dozen shields and links bearing the names and years of office of all the Mayors since the incorporation in 1857. Mr. George Lansell, a native of Margate, presented the chain, which was made from gold obtained from his mines in Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia. The maker was Mr. Ayres, of Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.

As the result of the general examination of students of the Inns of Court, held in Lincoln's-inn Hall in May, the Council of Legal Education have awarded to David Calder Leck, Middle Temple, and James Edward Hamilton Benn, Inner Temple, studentships in jurisprudence and Roman law of 100 guineas, to continue for a period of two years; and to Lindsay John Robertson, Middle Temple, a studentship in jurisprudence and Roman law of 100 guineas for one year. The council have also awarded to Thomas Edward Scrutton, Middle Temple, the Barstow Law Scholarship; and to Thomas Bateman Napier, Inner Temple, a certificate of honour.

The troops to take part in the autumn manoeuvres which will be carried out in the vicinity of Aldershot, from July 24 to Aug. 19, will be divided into two army corps, under the command of Lieut.-General Hamley, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant General Willis. Each corps will be composed of two divisions, commanded by Major-General the Duke of Connaught, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-General Willis, and Major-General Newdigate. Colonel Fraser, 1st Life Guards, and Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, will command the brigades of cavalry. One of the army corps will be encamped at Chobham.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at the new Billingsgate Market, as unfit for human food, 18 tons 5 cwt. of fish, of which 13 tons 12 cwt. came by land and the remainder by water. Eleven tons of the whole quantity were shell fish. The weight of fish delivered at the market during the month was 13,272 tons, 9612 tons of which came by water, and 3660 by land. The fish seized included 3 barrels of crabs and 2 of oysters, 39 bags of scallops, 19 of mussels, 85 of periwinkles, and 7 of wickles, 28 baskets of shrimps, and 2 boxes of bream, 1 of coal fish, 25 of cod, 3 of eels, 52 of haddocks, 2 of halibut, 1 of pickled herrings, 11 of lobsters, 7 of mackerel, 5 of plaice, 1 of salmon, 6 of skate, 8 of white-bait, and 1 of whiting.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the British Association will be opened at Southampton on Wednesday, Aug. 23. At the general meeting on the opening day Sir John Lubbock will resign the chair; and Mr. C. W. Siemens, the president elect, will assume the presidency, and give an address. On Friday evening, Aug. 25, Sir W. Thomson will give a discourse on the tides, and on Monday evening, Aug. 28, Mr. H. N. Mosley will read a paper on pelagic life. Thursday evening, Aug. 24, and the following Tuesday evening will be devoted to soirées. The concluding general meeting, at which the place of meeting for 1884 is to be fixed, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 30. Excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood of Southampton will be made on the afternoons of Saturday, Aug. 26, and Thursday, Aug. 31.

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place at the house of the Society of Arts on the 15th inst.—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. It was very fully attended. Prior to the delivery of an address, "On the Scientific Aspects of the Last Palestine Survey," by Mr. Trelawney Saunders—who gave a careful analysis of the valuable results of the survey of Palestine, especially noticing the accord of the results with the Bible narrative—the hon. secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the total number of members was now upwards of 950, Professor Pasteur and many other well-known men of science having joined the society in the past year, during which papers and short communications written in furtherance of the society's objects—namely, the investigation of philosophical and scientific questions, especially those said to militate against the truth of Revelation—had been contributed by several scientific men at home and abroad. The report also referred with especial satisfaction to the formation of a similar society in the United States by the Institute's American members, who, however, still maintained their individual connection with the institute in England. Amongst the speakers were Bishop Short, Sir J. Fyler, Mr. J. F. Bateman, and Mr. D. Howard.



MISS MARIANNE NORTH,
DONOR OF THE BOTANIC PICTURE GALLERY, KEW GARDENS.



THE LATE MR. SCOTT RUSSELL,
CIVIL ENGINEER.

MISS MARIANNE NORTH.

This very accomplished and clever lady, a scientific botanist, traveller, and artist of rare talents, and of varied and extensive attainments, has generously presented to the nation, at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, such a gift as well merits a public vote of thanks by general acclamation. Miss Marianne North, whose portrait is this week put before our readers, is the recent donor of the valuable and instructive collection of her own pictures of an interesting series of botanical subjects, painted from nature, now placed on view in a new building which has been erected for the purpose, also at her expense, at Kew Gardens. In following the order of the pictures as given in the catalogue, one proceeds as it were upon a botanical expedition all round the world. Teneriffe, Brazil, Jamaica, New York, California, India, Ceylon, Borneo, Singapore, Java, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand have been more or less explored by this indefatigable observer and delineator of nature.

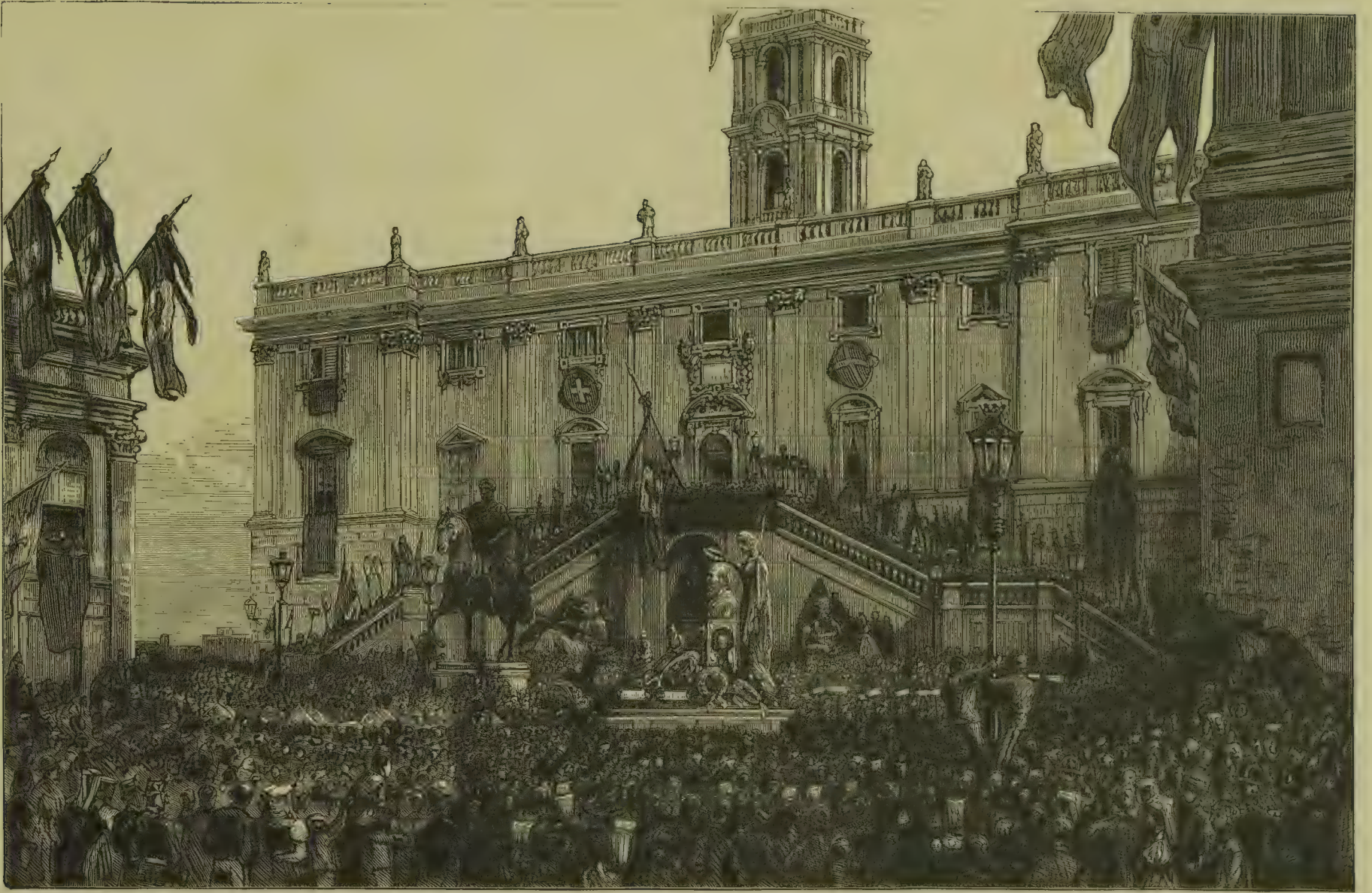
The subjects chosen are for the most part rare and curious, and of particular scientific interest; but Miss North does not altogether disregard the picturesque, and there are a number of fine landscapes and striking bits of natural scenery in the collection. Glimpses, too, of the social aspects of life in the distant countries in which she has journeyed are here and there afforded. A picturesque view under the ferns at Gongo, Brazil, depicts in the foreground a slave woman who brought the artist's provisions over eight miles of forest road. The catalogue has been compiled by Mr. W. B. Helmsley, and is furnished with an appreciative preface by Sir J. D. Hooker, the Director of the Gardens. It contains much information, both descriptive and technical, about the plants, and, as it is provided with a copious index, it constitutes quite a little manual of botany. Adjoining the gallery is a little side room, elegantly furnished for the use of students who may wish to paint pictures of specimens in the grounds outside.

THE LATE MR. SCOTT RUSSELL, C.E.

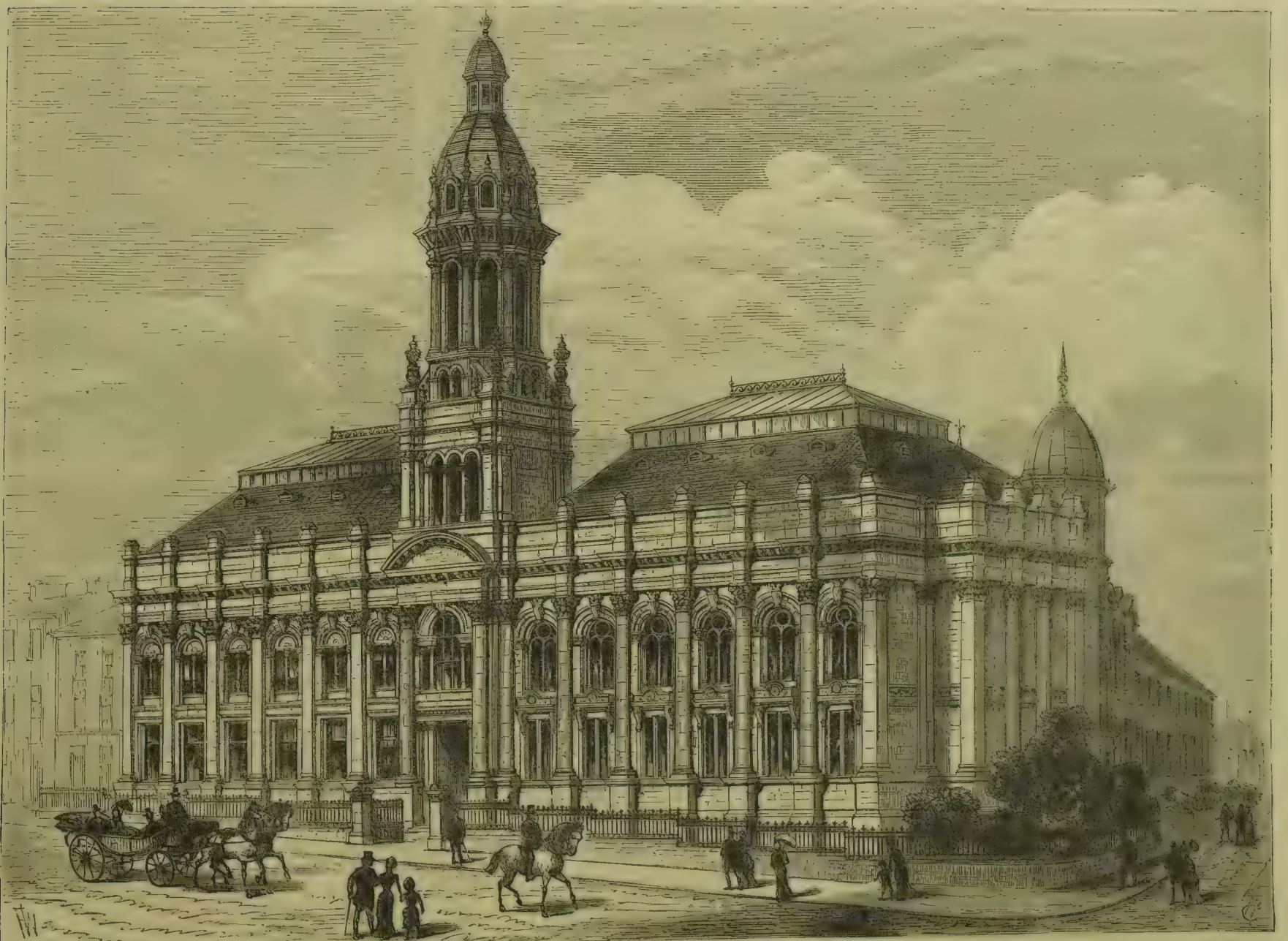
The death of this eminent constructive engineer, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, was lately recorded. Mr. John Scott Russell was eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of Errol, Perthshire, a clergyman of the Scottish Kirk. He studied at more than one of the Scottish Universities, but was also apprenticed in his youth to a mechanical engineer. In 1832, he held the temporary appointment of Professor of the Natural Sciences at Edinburgh University. About the same time he began his important researches into the nature of waves, with the view to improving the forms of vessels. His first paper on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835. A committee was appointed by the Association to carry on the experiments. Mr. Scott Russell discovered the existence of the wave of translation, and developed the wave-line system of construction of ships. In 1837 he read a paper before the Royal Society of Edinburgh,



THE YACHTING SEASON: THREE-TONNER RACE ON THE THAMES.—SEE PAGE 618.



THE DEATH OF GARIBALDI: CONVEYING A BUST OF GARIBALDI TO THE CAPITOL OF ROME.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE NEW TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BRADFORD, OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 621.

"On the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies." For this he received the large gold medal of the Society, and was elected a member of the Council. The first vessel on the wave system was called the Wave, and was built in 1835; it was followed in 1836 by the Scott Russell, and in 1839 by the Flambeau and Fire King. Mr. Scott Russell was employed at that time as manager of the large ship-building establishment at Greenock, now owned by Messrs. Caird and Co. His system was employed in the construction of the new fleet of the West India Royal Mail Company, and four of the largest and fastest of those vessels—viz., the Teviot, the Tay, the Clyde, and the Tweed—were built and designed by him. In 1844 Mr. Scott Russell removed to London. In 1847 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which

open the doors, and found about four hundred stand of Snider rifles and needle guns with bayonets, besides twenty-five large boxes of six-chambered revolvers, some by Colt, and others marked Harcourt, United States of America. All were apparently new, and, in addition to a large quantity of gun-powder, stored in kegs bearing an official mark, from 80,000 to 100,000 rounds of fully-charged ammunition were found. Late on Saturday night a man was observed to go to the building and endeavour to unlock it. He was followed to his home in Charles-street, Hatton-garden, where he was arrested, and where afterwards more arms and ammunition were found. The man's name is given as Thomas Walsh, of 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden. He is an Irishman, and is said to be known in connection with certain secret societies. He was examined at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday morning. Evidence was given by the proprietor of the stables in which the goods were stored, and by Inspector Peel, who made the seizure, as to the identity of the man and character of the weapons found, after which the magistrate remanded the prisoner, refusing to take bail, until the 27th inst.—Due precautions have been taken at Portsmouth as well as at Plymouth against a Fenian rising.

GARIBALDI'S BUST AT THE CAPITOL.

The funeral of Garibaldi, on Thursday, the 8th inst., in the little island of Caprera, which his family have presented, by legal deed of gift, to the Italian nation, was followed on Sunday, the 11th, by a grand patriotic and popular demonstration at Rome. A colossal bust of the hero, accompanied by the figure of a female personage, representing Italy, who stood behind in the act of placing a wreath of glory on his brows, was conveyed upon a car drawn by eight horses, decorated with funeral trappings and head-plumes, from the Porta del Popolo to the Capitol. It was escorted by a solemn procession, with a hundred and forty banners, shrouded in mourning crape, while in front of the car were borne forty ensigns, of the classic military shape, inscribed with the names of as many Italian victories. All the Masonic Lodges, tradesmen's clubs, political, artistic, and literary societies of the city, and of some other towns, were represented in this procession. The famous Hill of the Capitol, so called among the Seven Hills of Ancient Rome from the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, the site of which is now occupied by the Ara Cœli Church, is of slight elevation and small area, but of the greatest historic and poetic renown. It rises just between the modern city of Rome and the Forum Romanum, which is surrounded by the venerable ruins of antiquity; but on the summit of the Capitoline hill, as it is now, the only public buildings are those of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; comprising the Municipal Palace, where the Senate or Town Council of Rome is wont to transact its business; the Museum of Sculpture, to the right-hand of the central edifice; and the Picture Gallery of the Capitol, to the left hand. The hill is ascended by a broad and easy incline, with slight steps, at the top of which statue, in bronze, of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius; and two recumbent groups of antique statuary repose below the double flight of steps in front of the Municipal Palace. These features of the place will be observed in the Illustration, furnished by our Special Artist, of the scene on Sunday, the 11th, when the Garibaldi procession arrived at the Capitol. Orations were delivered and hymns were sung, expressing sentiments of devoted patriotism and love of liberty, and of enthusiastic admiration for the hero of the national cause. It is proposed to have another demonstration of this kind for the reception of his body, if it is to be removed from the temporary place of interment at Caprera, for a second funeral with national honours at Rome; but this has not yet been decided by the Italian Parliament.

A THREE-TONNER YACHT-RACE.

A match was sailed, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Gravesend, under the direction of the Corinthian Yacht Club, for prizes offered by a few gentlemen of the Stock Exchange and members of the Club, for yachts not exceeding three tons' burthen. The first prize was a silver cup worth £50, and the second a cup worth £10, with prizes to the crew in each instance. The course was from Rosherville Pier to the East Blythe Buoy, and thence back to opposite the New Yacht Club House. The cutters, which started at a quarter-past twelve at noon, were seven—namely, the Naida (three tons), owner Mr. C. W. Courtney; the Mascotte, belonging to Mr. E. F. Quilter and Mr. T. Wynne-Eyton; the Snarley-yow, owners the Marquis of Ailsa and Mr. W. Baden-Powell; the Marama, owner Mr. Telford Field; the Venilia, Mr. Augustus Manning and Mr. H. Bartlett; the Muriel, Mr. Hubert Fox; and the Minnehaha (two tons), Mr. S. Waldegrave. The lead was first taken by the Marama, closely followed by the Muriel, and by the others, with double-reefed mainsails, except the Mascotte, which had a trysail set. The Muriel and Marama also set their topsails on the run down, and the Muriel got the first place, while there was a struggle between the Marama and Snarley-yow for the second. Then, over a dead beat in the shallows of the East Blythe Sand, with a strong ebb tide, the Mascotte crept up to the third place; but, with her deep draught, touched the spit near the Middle Blythe Buoy, and could not be got off by all the efforts of the Commodore's launch. From here a tacking race began, for the second place, between the Marama and the Naida, but the latter prevailed. The Snarley-yow now worked her way up fast, passing both the last-mentioned, and came up to the Muriel in Gravesend Reach. There was some clever steering on the part of the Muriel, and the yachts finally passed the flag-boat in the following order: Snarley-yow, 6h. 23 min. 5 sec.; Muriel, 6h. 23 min. 6 sec.; Naida, 6h. 26 min. 25 sec.; Marama, 6h. 37 min. 49 sec.;

Venilia, 6h. 41 min. The Minnehaha and the Mascotte were not timed. Throughout the day, the wind, west-south-west, was very gusty, with heavy squalls of rain. This weather brought out the power of the boats, and much credit is due to the amateur crews, for their able handling and steering.

"PANDORA."

The story of Pandora—one of the most beautiful and suggestive of the "immortal myths" of ancient Greece—has woven itself into the thoughts and fancies of all succeeding civilized nations; and, like other classical fables—or rather should we not say poetical embodiments of abstract or concrete truth?—it has a dim resemblance to the sacred narrative of the book of Genesis. Pandora, like Eve, was the first woman on earth, and brought upon the human race all the evils it has since suffered. Zeus, in revenge for Prometheus having stolen the fire from heaven, caused Hephestus to make a woman who by her charms and beauty should bring misery upon mankind. She was called Pandora, or All-Gifted, because each of the gods had given her some power by which she was to work the ruin of man. Aphrodite adorned her with beauty; Hermes bestowed upon her boldness and cunning, and so forth; Hermes took her to Epimetheus, who, forgetting the advice of his brother Prometheus that he should receive no gifts from Zeus, made her his wife. In the house of her husband was a closed jar, which he had been forbidden to open; but the curiosity of a woman could not resist the temptation to know its contents; she opened the lid, whereupon all the evils incident to man poured out; she only had time to close the lid and prevent the escape of Hope. Other ancient writers represent Pandora herself to have brought a box, not a jar, from heaven.

Such is the suggestive myth which Mr. Alma Tadema has treated in the small water-colour gem we have engraved, which figured in the last exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours as the artist's "diploma," or gift-work, on his election to the society. Like all Mr. Alma Tadema's pictures from classical history or fable, and small as is the field of representation in this instance, it evinces a scholarly and poetical mind. He probably followed those writers who represent Pandora to have brought the box from heaven. In the drawing it is constructed of the ancient material of bronze, and on the lid is a sphinx—at once an archaic and a most significant symbol of the mystery it covers. The nude figure by the shore suggests the Greek belief that all that is created came out of the sea. Like Venus, she is born from the waves: her hair seems still wet with the salt spray. Round her head are wreathed clusters of the wild hyacinth—the floral emblem of youth, as sung by Sappho, and the curved, sweet-scented petals of which furnish the poetic epithets "hyacinthine locks" or curls. The sky is ominously overcast, save where penetrates one little rift of light—a remaining ray of hope.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

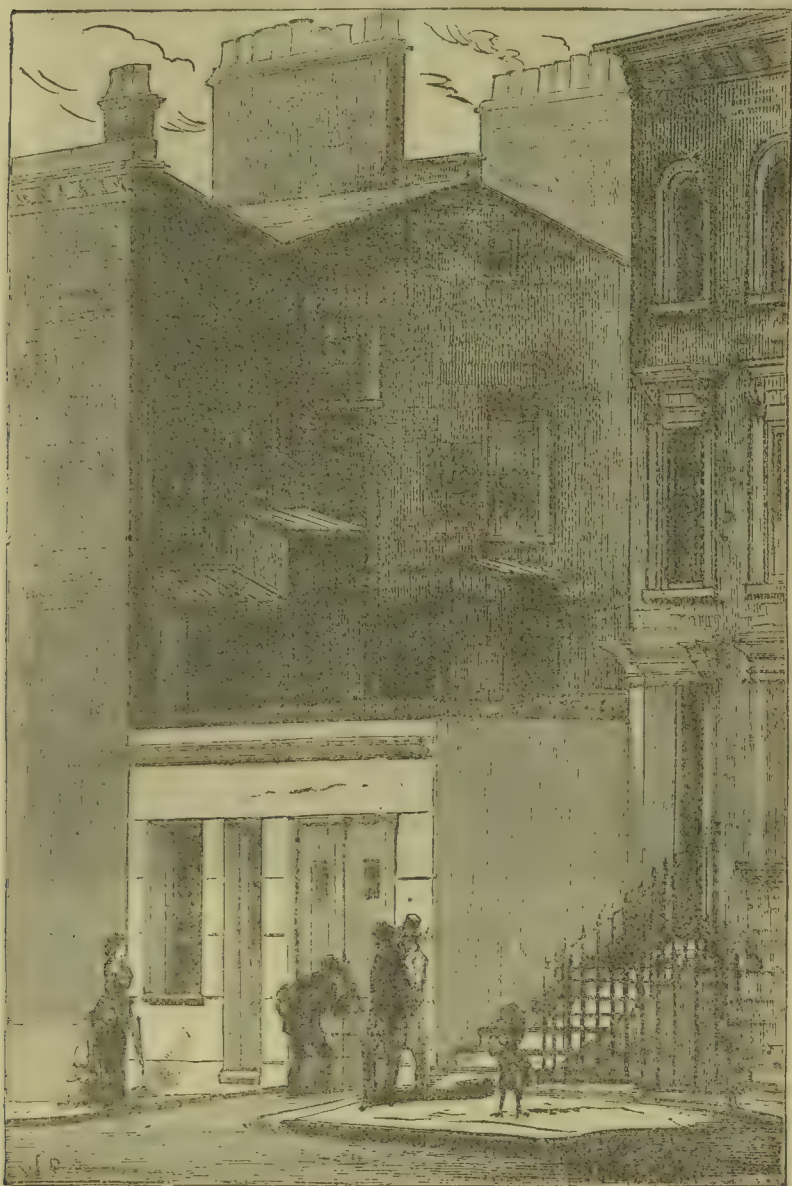
There has been very little doing in the way of racing since Ascot. The old-fashioned Beverley Meeting was well patronised, and Sophist won a couple of events in such good style that he is greatly fancied for the Northumberland Plate, in spite of the penalty he has incurred, and has also been backed for a little for the St. Leger at extreme outside prices. Royal Stag, about the best of the north-country juveniles, could not quite concede 15 lb. to Mazarin in the Bishop Burton Stakes, but partially atoned for this defeat by cantering off with the Londesborough Plate on the following day. There were the usual holiday crowds at Windsor and Hampton, and, at the latter fixture, "the Cup," as the Queen's Plate is grandiloquently termed, was won by Isabel, who stayed far better than might have been anticipated, and beat Fortissimo easily enough.

A very large attendance round Mr. Tattersall's rostrum on Saturday gave promise of a very successful sale of her Majesty's yearlings; but, as they were scarcely so good a lot as usual, and some of them were decidedly backward, the thirty only realised 4756 gs., or an average of 150½ gs.

Two of the most interesting cricket-matches that have been played lately were those between Surrey and the two Universities, the county eleven, which is looking up again, proving victorious on each occasion. The first match was against Cambridge, and the University team suffered defeat by seven wickets, the Hon. Mr. B. Hawke (58) being the only one to make many runs. Mr. W. W. Read (22 and 47), who is in grand form this season, did best for Surrey. Oxford made a far better fight, but had to succumb by 16 runs. The scoring was low on both sides, and the great feature of the match was the fine bowling of Barratt, who, altogether, took 13 wickets for 73 runs. In the first innings of Oxford Mr. Homer, who had never previously played for his county, was in rare form with the ball, his five wickets only costing 26 runs. It was thought that Lancashire would have a very easy victory over Kent; but, thanks to a grand display of batting by Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote (94), the "hop county" only lost by 26 runs, the last five men of the team only adding one run between them. Of course Yorkshire made short work of Sussex, winning by ten wickets. Bates (56) did best for the winners; and the Rev. F. F. J. Greenfield (55) batted exceedingly well, but received little support from the rest of the eleven. It was entirely owing to the slashing play of Barnes (not out, 66) and Mills (59) that Notts beat the M.C.C. and Ground by one wicket. Osocroft (57) also did well for the county; and Scotton (52 and 27) proved the highest scorer for the club, though it seemed rather hard to enlist his services against his own county. Suffolk has defeated Essex by 19 runs.

Things have been very dull in the aquatic world since the departure of Hanlan, but on Tuesday the new challenge cup, presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*, was competed for for the first time. There were only three entries, the Australian pair, E. C. Laycock and H. Pearce, being opposed by J. Largan. As Largan defeated Pearce decisively in a match that took place over the championship course last Friday week, the latter was not fancied in the smallest degree; and when it was reported that Largan was seriously ill, the trophy seemed to be quite at the mercy of Laycock. Fortunately, the rumour about Largan appeared to be quite unfounded, and, after a grand struggle to Hammersmith Bridge, the English representative came away and won cleverly from Pearce, Laycock, who was quite exhausted, stopping just opposite Thorneycroft's.

The Vienna Chess Tournament was not ended at ten p.m. on Wednesday, but a despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* gives the leading scores as follows:—Winawer, 23½, with a game to play out against Weiss; Steinitz, 23, with an unfinished game against Bird; Mason, 22, left playing with Meitner, the latter having K, R, and B, against K and R, no Pawns on either side; Zukertort, 22½, left playing with Weiss. Mackenzie is certain of the fifth prize, his score being 22½; and Blackburne secures the sixth with a score of 21½.



STABLE AT RYDON-CRESCENT, CLERKENWELL, WHERE THE SEIZURE OF ARMS TOOK PLACE.

body he was for some time a Vice-President. He for a short time occupied the post of Secretary of the Society of Arts, which he resigned to become joint Secretary of the Great Exhibition of 1851; and, under the direction of the late Prince Consort, took a leading part in organising it. Mr. Scott Russell was for many years known as a ship-builder on the Thames. The most important vessel he constructed was the Great Eastern steam-ship, for a company of which the late Mr. Brunel was the engineer. The paddle engines and boilers of this vessel were made and designed by Mr. Scott Russell. He was one of the earliest and most active advocates of iron-clad men-of-war, and joint designer of our first sea-going armoured frigate, the Warrior. His last work in naval construction was the steamer on the Lake of Constance, which carries trains between the German and Swiss railways on the opposite shores of the lake. Mr. Scott Russell was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and one of its Vice-Presidents to the day of his death. Though perhaps best known as a naval architect, Mr. Scott Russell was an active worker in other fields of engineering science. His greatest engineering work was the vast dome of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. The last work Mr. Scott Russell designed was a high-level bridge to cross the Thames below London Bridge. It was intended to cross the river with a span of 1000 ft., and to allow of a passage beneath it for the largest ships. Mr. Scott Russell contributed largely to the literature of his profession.

DISCOVERY OF FENIAN ARMS IN LONDON.

The Metropolitan Police, at the end of last week, discovered a large store of fire-arms and ammunition, belonging to Irish Fenian conspirators, concealed in a stable in Rydon-crescent, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell. The house to which the stable belongs is shown in our Illustration; the stable had been let, in February last, to a man who gave the name of Sudgrove, and who said he came from Birmingham. He wanted the stable as a dépôt for "hard goods," which he told the landlord would be of crockery and glass, and said that in some instances there might be a few guns, as he was an agent for a foreign Government, and dealt in Government old stores. After some discussion, the man paid a deposit and hired the premises. In the early part of last week crates, such as are used by Staffordshire merchants for the removal of crockery and glass, were seen to be moved into the place. Late on the Wednesday night and early on Thursday morning carts arrived with boxes and cases, which had the appearance of containing heavy goods, being bound with heavy iron clasps and clouts; and, though they were marked in large black letters "Fragile," to lead to the supposition that they were only glass or some other brittle substance, suspicions were aroused.

On the Friday evening, the police having received information, Chief-Inspector Peel, of the Detective Department G Division, and Inspector Maffey, with other officers, broke

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 Blown on some vagrant breeze;
 That takes me back to olden times,
 And to the old home trees.
 Strange that a perfume of a flow'r,
 I lov'd in early years,
 Should move me with resistless pow'r,
 And dim my eyes with tears!
 I peer adown a shadowy track,
 Lit up by sunny gleams,
 And to my side comes smiling back
 The love of bygone dreams!

Again I saunter to and fro!
 In the old familiar place,
 And watch the sunlight come and go,
 Upon a beloved face!
 Their bees hum round the flow'r's,
 And through the fragrant air,
 The golden dust floats down in show'r's
 Upon that golden hair.
 Oh marm'ring bees, Oh fragrant breeze,
 Oh waving, whispering lime!
 Oh, there to be again with thee,
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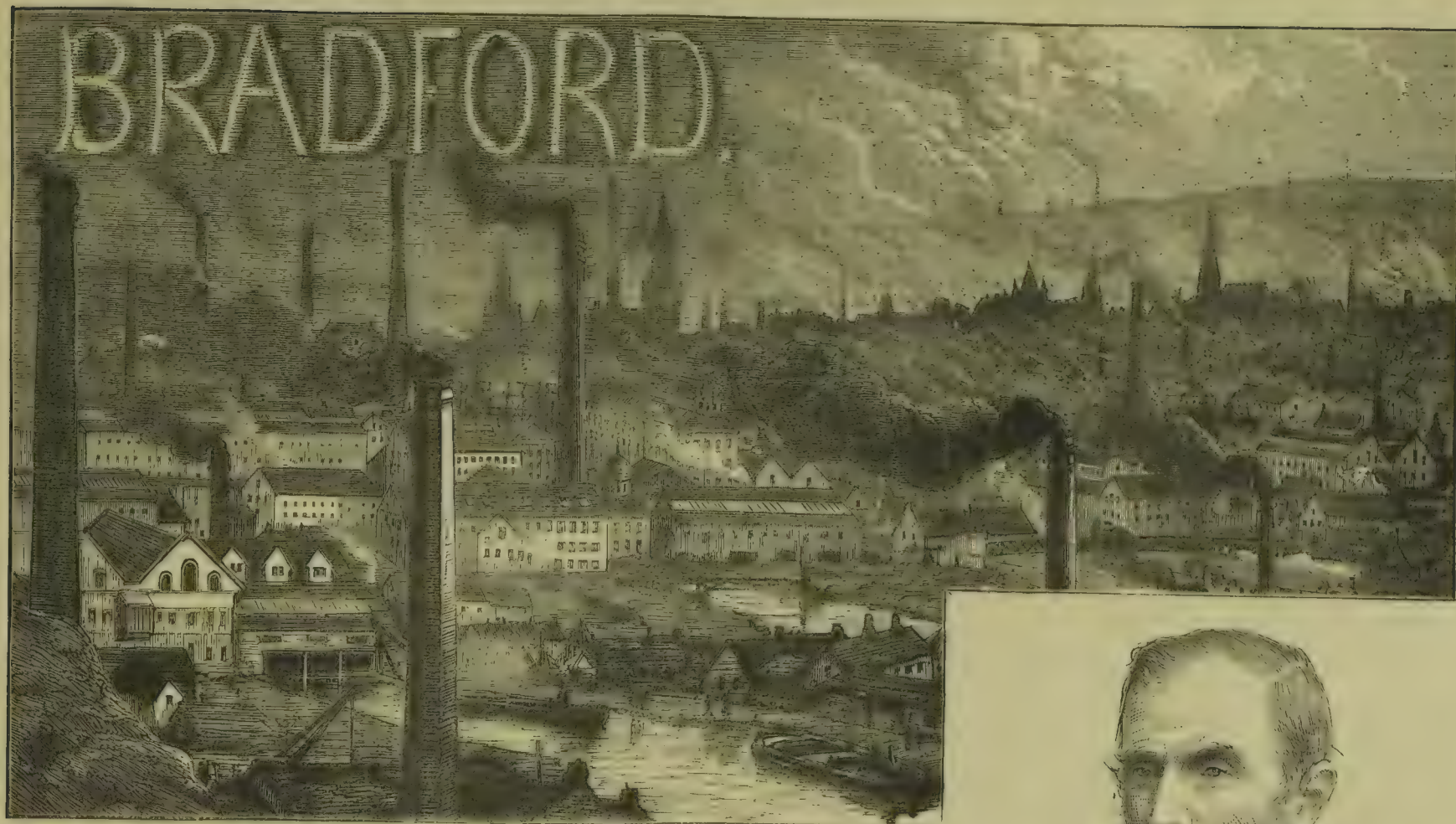
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THE LADY OF THE WOODS and THE



The Prince and Princess of Wales have this week visited Bradford, staying from Thursday to Saturday at Milner Field, Saltaire, as the guests of Mr. Titus Salt. On Friday the new Technical School at Bradford was opened by his Royal Highness. We give some Illustrations of the town and neighbourhood.

It has been observed by a Yorkshire writer that Bradford, like many of its respected citizens, is entirely self-made. Its connection with those events which make up the history of the nation is of the slightest character; it is, in fact, essentially a town of the present. From being a place comparatively unimportant at the commencement of this century, it has attained a prominent position as one of the chief industrial centres of the kingdom. It is not certainly known by whom the name "Bradford" was first applied, but it is generally held to have been derived from the Anglian words "brad," or broad, and "ford," there being three streams which unite in the centre of the town, and across which a passage or "ford" no doubt existed. This united stream, it may be remarked, has in no small degree contributed to the prosperity of

Bradford; for it has supplied an endless number of factories with the water necessary for the due carrying on of all manner of manufacturing processes. The town may be roughly described as "lying at the bottom of an irregular basin of hills, every outlet of the town, except the narrow valley which follows the course of the stream, or 'beck,' as it is called, being more or less of an ascent." It will be understood how well this "beck," which is now covered up, has lent itself to the development of industrial pursuits. Its advantages have been supplemented by the great mineral wealth of the district, coal, iron, and excellent stone being most plentiful. The buildings of Bradford are, almost without exception, of stone; and this circumstance, with the fact that the streets, being hilly, afford commanding sites, has given an imposing appearance to the principal edifices of the town.

One Ilbert De Lacy, at the Norman Conquest, obtained the manor of Bradford, along with an immense tract of country extending from Pontefract to Clitheroe, as a reward for his prowess at the battle of Hastings. The manor remained in the



THE MAYOR OF BRADFORD (MR. JOHN HILL)



MANNINGHAM HALL AND PARK, BRADFORD.

hands of the De Lacy family about 230 years; after which it passed into those of the Earl of Lancaster, from whose heirs it reverted to King Henry IV. It remained the property of the Crown down to the reign of Charles I., who sold it to the Corporation of London. After this, the manorial property was sold to different persons, and the manor has passed, in one way or another, to Miss Elizabeth Rawson, of Nidd Hall, the present lady of the manor.

We find in the report of the Inquisition of Edward I., in 1277, that "Henry de Lascy" had many "liberties in the town of Bradeford." Amongst these, "a market and a free court from ancient times." The "free court" above mentioned was what was afterwards known as the Manor Court, which was swept away in 1867 by the "County Courts Act." This court was in the seventeenth century held in a building which still exists in Westgate, and which bears date 1678. A Sketch of the ancient building will be found among our Engravings. Over the doorway are the letters "H. M. I. M.," which are initials of the Marsdens, who then owned the manor. The market had been fixed for Thursday, but was usually held on a Sunday, in the churchyard, for the convenience of residents in distant parts of the parish, who could, by this arrangement, both attend Mass and transact their business on the same day. There was a Norman church existing on the site of the present parish church in the time of the De Lacy. In 1311, the value of the De Lacy estates is said to have been £600 a year of our present money, and the population has been estimated at 650. At that time there existed in the town a "Fulling Mill," which shows that cloth was manufactured at Bradford even at so early a date. In the time of Edward III. Bradford seems, in consequence of conscriptions and the incursions of the Scots, to have suffered most severely; but the land, which had been laid waste, was again put into cultivation, and a number of Flemish cloth-weavers settled in the town, and gave a great impetus to its trade.

It is worthy of mention that in John of Gaunt's time a ravenous boar, as tradition asserts, haunted Cliffe Wood, and became such a terror to the neighbourhood that the King offered a reward to anyone who should slay the animal. One day, when the boar was drinking at a well (still in existence, and known as the Boar's Well), a youth stole forth from the wood and shot the boar dead, after which he cut out its tongue, and hastened to the King to claim the reward. After he had gone another person found the carcase, and, having cut off the head, also set off to claim the reward. The impostor arrived at court first, and the reward was just about to be conferred upon him when the rightful claimant appeared bearing the boar's tongue; and the head being found to be wanting that organ, the cheat received well-merited punishment, and the real hero was handsomely recompensed. This legend forms the subject of the Bradford coat of arms.

Little is known of the share taken by Bradford in the Wars of the Roses, except that Robert Bolling, of Bolling Hall, a Sketch of which we give, fought for the Lancastrians at Towton, and for this was attainted and lost his estates, which were, however, subsequently restored to him. Bolling Hall is a very ancient structure to the south of Bradford. The date of its erection is not clearly ascertainable, but it is estimated that the oldest portion of it (the western tower) has overlooked Bradford during at least 500 years. A host of historic memories are conjured up by an inspection of it, and it still contains several very antique paintings and a beautifully carved ceiling. As a matter of course, there are a host of legends attached to the place, and we refer to one of these in another portion of this article. The Bolling family, who were the ancient owners of the manor of Bolling, are mentioned so far back as the reign of Henry III. They held the manor till the reign of Henry VII., when it passed, by marriage, into the hands of the Tempests, one of whom, shortly before the accession of Charles II., staked the hall and estates at a game of "put," and lost all.

Coming to the time of Henry VIII., we find Bradford described by Leland as a "pratty quicke market toune," and, he adds, "it standith much by clothing." This refers no doubt to the woollen trade, which had made some progress; but the worsted trade, for which Bradford was to become more celebrated, was as yet confined to Norwich. Shoemaking seems to have been one of the most prominent handicrafts in the town at that period.

In the time of the Stuarts, Bradford unfortunately became embroiled in the civil war. A number of the King's troops, who were quartered in Bradford, committed many cruelties, and after they were withdrawn, the men of Bradford began in a rude way to fortify their town. The Royalists heard of this, and 600 or 700 of them marched towards Bradford. They were defeated and driven back towards Leeds by about 300 Bradfordsians. Sir William Savile then marched upon the town with a large force. The chief scene of action was in the neighbourhood of the Parish Church, around the steeple of which, to protect it from the shot of the Royalists, the townsmen hung sheets of wool. They also armed themselves with clubs, scythes, spits, and other rude weapons, and, eventually, after a fight lasting eight hours, again drove the Royalists back. Shortly after this, Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had a force of about 800 foot and sixty horse under him, was completely defeated at Bradford by the Royalist troops (under the command of the Earl of Newcastle), who took Lady Fairfax prisoner, but shortly afterwards restored her to her husband. The Earl of Newcastle, now having the town at his mercy, is said to have ordered his men to "kill all, man, woman, or child, in the town;" but this is probably incorrect, as no such threat was ever carried out. There is a tradition that a supernatural vision appeared to the Earl, as he lay asleep at Bolling Hall, and importuned him with these words:—"Pity poor Bradford! Pity poor Bradford!" until the Earl revoked his former order. The Parish Church, which is so prominently connected with these events, is the same as that now existing, and of which we give a Sketch. It was finished in 1458, and stands, as we have said, on the site of an old Norman church. It is a very fine example of the ecclesiastical architecture of the period. The interior has been much improved during late years, and contains many interesting monuments, among which is a beautiful piece of sculpture by Flaxman.

Around the church are a number of ancient buildings, some of which our Artist has delineated. These Sketches have an additional value attaching to them from the fact that some of the buildings have been removed to make way for Corporation improvements, since the drawings were executed. Among these is the Old Church Steps Inn, an ancient structure which possessed a very quaint, old bar-parlour. A striking contrast is afforded by the juxtaposition of some of these ancient buildings with the palatial modern warehouses which tower above them. The Paper Hall is a curious old building, which stands at a short distance above the parish church. We have not been able to discover by whom it was built, or how its name was derived, but it is worthy of mention as being the building where, in 1794, the first spinning-machines used in Bradford were set up. It was, no doubt, a family mansion originally. Over the front entrance the date 1648 appears. The worsted trade began to drift from Norwich to Bradford towards the end of the seventeenth century, but it was not

till the middle of the eighteenth that it grew to any dimensions. At the latter period, however, the calimanco and camlet trades were thoroughly established, and thenceforward Bradford took the lead in this branch of manufacture.

The most interesting portion of the commercial history of Bradford had now begun; and the rise of the town was extremely rapid. At first "stuff-makers" used to sell their pieces in the room of an inn; but in 1773 a "Piece Hall" was erected, and this, with an addition which was afterwards made to it, afforded room for 258 stands. At this time the Bradfordsians were a very simple, thrifty, and energetic race, who worked quietly and steadily, and with but little regard for anything save the peace and well-being of their little town. In 1776 the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was constructed, and greatly enhanced the prosperity of the town, and, not long afterwards, the Bowling and Low Moor Iron Companies, which afterwards became celebrated throughout the whole country, and which have materially contributed to the success of the town, were established. In 1793 Mr. Buckley, a local manufacturer, proposed to introduce steam-power into a Bradford worsted factory, but the opposition he met with was so determined that he removed elsewhere. It may be noted that there were already at Addingham, Ilkley, and other places, several worsted mills, but Bradford, which was to benefit so largely by the use of steam-power, resisted its introduction most strenuously, and some of the men who were at first the bitterest opponents of the new power afterwards made large fortunes by its use. After Mr. Buckley's venture, Mr. James Garnett, the founder of the present firm of Garnett and Co., in 1794 set up a couple of spinning-machines in the Paper Hall, as previously mentioned, and a gentleman named Ramsbottom introduced the first combing-machine into the town; but this was unsuccessful at the time. After some opposition, Messrs. Ramsbottom, Swaine, and Murgatroyd erected a mill, which was completed in the year 1800, and supplied it with an engine of 15-horse power. After this a number of mills were erected by different persons, but the spinning-machines only were worked by them, for power-looms were not introduced into the worsted trade till nearly a quarter of a century afterwards. At the beginning of this century, the population of Bradford was 14,000 or 15,000; at the last Census it was stated at 194,491; but several townships have recently been added to the borough, which will give a large increase. In 1800 the average number of pieces exposed for sale in the Piece Hall was 3000, and in a few years this number was more than trebled. The population began to increase amazingly, and mills rose in all directions. In 1822 a Mr. James Warbrick had a power-loom put together secretly in a mill near Bradford. This was discovered and destroyed by a mob. Messrs. Horsfall shortly afterwards set up several power-looms in their mill in North Wing, and the result was a riot, in which two of the mob were shot dead and many were wounded. From this time the manufacturers were unmolested, and during the next few years the trade of the town increased in a manner which is simply marvellous. Machinery was introduced in large quantities, the demand for stuff goods seemed to increase with the power of supply, and the energy of the Bradford manufacturers appeared to carry all before it. In 1827 Platt and Collier's combing-machines were set up in the town, but they were very imperfect, and it was reserved for Heilmann, Lister, and Donisthorpe, in after years, to bring this part of the business to perfection. About this time merinos and other fine stuff goods came to be largely manufactured in Bradford, spinners began to export large quantities of yarn, and Australian wools first came into use in connection with the worsted trade.

The general improvement of the town was as remarkable as its commercial progress. Many banking establishments soon sprung into existence; the town was lighted with gas, instead of oil, as heretofore; an Exchange, now used as the Post Office, was opened; and places of worship were multiplied. In 1832, by the "Reform Bill," Bradford became entitled to the privilege of returning two members to Parliament. The Jacquard engine came into use, and the "screw-gill" began to be applied to the worsted-spinning machinery of the district about 1834. Then Mr. (afterwards Sir) Titus Salt, of whom more hereafter, made his wonderful discovery with regard to alpaca; mohair came into vogue, and the use of cotton warps gave a great impetus to the worsted manufacture. Not long afterwards the combing-machines of Messrs. Heilmann, Lister, Donisthorpe, and Noble gave the deathblow to hand-combing; and Bradford became established as the capital of the worsted trade, and its industrial progress was wonderful from the year 1830 to the present day.

It was not till the year 1846 that Bradford derived the advantages of the railway system; but the town now has two stations, and railway facilities commensurate with its importance and activity. Bradford was incorporated in 1847.

Some of the public buildings which have been erected during the last few years must be particularly noticed. St. George's Hall, the subject of one of our illustrations, was built in 1853, and is chiefly used for public meetings, concerts, &c. It is capable of holding 3328 persons, and is a very handsome and substantial structure. The Town-hall, which appears in the background of the sketch of Market-street, cost upwards of £100,000, and was opened in 1873. The Exchange, the tower of which is seen to the right of the same sketch, was opened in 1867. The Church Literary Institute, the Covered Market, and the Free Library are all new and imposing structures; and many other magnificent public buildings, churches, warehouses, mills, schools, hospitals, banks, hotels, and theatres have been erected during recent years. Numerous social and political clubs, and a goodly number of charitable institutions exist in the town. One of the latest marks of progress is the laying down of tramways. The town is adorned with four statues—those of Sir Robert Peel, Sir Titus Salt, Mr. Richard Oastler, and Mr. S. C. Lister.

In 1871, a new Mechanics' Institute, built at a cost of £32,500, was opened, in place of one which had existed since 1839. It is in connection with this admirable institution that the new Technical School, which was opened yesterday by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been founded. In 1877 the council of the Mechanics' Institute considered the advisability of establishing a school for the purpose of giving technical instruction to those engaged in the various branches of the textile industry, of which Bradford is the centre. By the co-operation of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce this scheme was carried into effect; gifts of machinery were not wanting, and in March, 1878, the Technical School was formally opened by the president, Mr. Henry Mitchell, a local gentleman, whose efforts on behalf of the school cannot be too highly spoken of. The school became such a success that the accommodation afforded by the Mechanics' Institute was soon found to be insufficient, and the building of the magnificent establishment, which is shortly to be opened, was then discussed. Generous offers of aid poured in, and the result is a splendid erection, which has cost upwards of £30,000, and which will provide technical education in every branch connected with the trade of Bradford.

A staff of duly qualified masters will be constantly engaged in teaching day and evening classes. Amongst other ad-

vantages, exhibitions from the Board and other elementary schools will be provided. The sum for the carrying out of this splendid project has been provided by donations from the merchants and manufacturers of the district, and by a grant from the Clothworkers' Company. After the building has been opened, there will be held in it a grand fine-art and industrial exhibition, which, from the very extensive list of exhibitors and the magnitude of the preparations, is expected to be one of the most important shows of the kind ever seen in the provinces. To afford a greater amount of room for the visitors at the opening ceremony, and for the better convenience of exhibitors, two local gentlemen—Messrs. Henry Mitchell and George Hodgson—have, at their own expense, caused an annexe, which will cost about £1500, to be erected. It would require a separate article to do anything like justice to the Technical School building alone. It has a frontage of 160 feet to Great Horton-road, and a depth of 240 feet along Carlton-place. It contains a beautifully proportioned Public Hall (adaptable to dramatic purposes, and capable of seating 800 persons), a museum, chemical and dyeing laboratories, a science lecture-hall, a council-chamber, a library and reading-room, a mechanics' workshop; weaving, spinning, and drawing sheds; and, amongst others, art, painting, students' instructors', secretary's, chemical, "balance," dyeing, cloak, ante, curator's, and class rooms. Everything is on the most lavish and complete scale, and there is no modern improvement which has not been introduced.

Bradford possesses no less than four public parks, but the most fashionable of these is Lister or Manningham Park. It was purchased from Mr. S. C. Lister for a merely nominal sum, and a statue erected in honour of Mr. Lister now stands near the principal gate. The Hall was, until it became Corporation property, the seat of the Listers, who are an ancient Yorkshire family. Mr. S. C. Lister, instead of leading a life of luxurious idleness, as he might have done, embarked in business pursuits at an early age, and has devoted most of his life to the invention of machinery. To him the credit of having invented the combing-machine is, in a great measure, due; and, after the perfecting of that machine, he turned his attention to the utilisation of "silk waste," which had previously been regarded as rubbish. With this object in view, Mr. Lister spent many years of his life and over £300,000 in money before he received a single penny in return. He triumphed in the end, and at his gigantic factory, the chimney of which can be seen in the Manningham Hall sketch, vast quantities of silk, plush, and velvet are manufactured. The chimney is eighty-three yards in height, and absorbed 7000 tons of material in construction. It is considered to be the sturdiest and handsomest in England, and it is a prominent feature for miles round.

Saltaire is a perfectly model town, situated on the banks of the Aire, about four miles from Bradford. It was founded by Sir Titus Salt, who discovered the use of the Alpaca wool, and erected one of the most celebrated factories in the world at Saltaire, which derives its name from its founder and the river upon which it is built. Sir Titus Salt built a handsome Congregational Chapel, dwellings for about 4000 work-people, a noble Club and Institute, schools, infirmary, almshouses, &c., entirely at his own expense. Mr. Titus Salt, one of the sons of the founder of Saltaire, has, during the present week, been entertaining the Royal party at Milner Field, a modern mansion, very beautifully situated, and overlooking the valley of the Aire. Shipley Old Hall is at Shipley, a thriving place between Bradford and Saltaire. There is no history worth repeating in connection with this building, but it is very quaint, and bears date 1593. Shipley Glen is a romantic and picturesque spot near Saltaire, and is annually visited by thousands of people from the towns adjacent. The trade of Bradford, in consequence of the operation of foreign protective tariffs and other causes, has for some time been much depressed; but we hope to see a revival of its former prosperity.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

There has been no renewal of the ferocious riots and attacks upon Europeans in the city of Alexandria. The Egyptian troops now collected in great force there have been ordered by Arabi Pasha, who is again formally appointed Minister of War, to prevent any further outbreak. Dervish Pasha, the Turkish Special Commissioner, seems to be acting with the military dictator; and the Khedive, sojourning at his marine palace of Ras-et-tin, on the seashore of Alexandria, exerts no real governing authority in Egypt. He has been compelled to accept a new Ministry, of which Ragheb Pasha and Ahmed Rashid are the chiefs, known to be hostile to the Anglo-French Control, but supposed to be regarded with favour by Germany and Austria. It is not now expected that Turkish troops will immediately be sent to put down the revolt and to restore the authority of the Khedive. The Sultan, through his Ministry at Constantinople, and by the voice of Said Pasha, has declined to take part in the proposed Conference of the European Powers. This will be held, notwithstanding, in the course of two or three days; the invitation of England and France having been accepted by Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy, whose representatives meet at Constantinople. Their deliberations will be strictly confined to the Egyptian Government question; to the "maintenance of all established rights in Egypt, with due regard to the reasonable development of the institutions of that country." The neutralisation of the Suez Canal, it was stated in our Parliament on Monday, will not come within the limits of the business to be settled by this Conference of the European Powers.

In the meantime, the state of Egypt is most deplorable, and disastrous to all European interests there. Many thousands of the foreign residents have left the country, sacrificing their property and occupations, and the extensive works carried on with English capital for the material improvement of Egypt. The poorer classes in Alexandria, who were mainly dependent on its commerce and the custom of foreigners, have begun to suffer extreme distress, and it is feared that this may now excite fresh disturbances of the peace in that large city. We present some Views of Alexandria, from the sea and from Ramleh, the Grand Square, the Rosetta Gate, the Old Port, the banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal, the suburb of Karmous, and the windmills at Meks; with Sketches, by our Special Artist, of some ordinary figures in the city streets, the Arab shoe-black, the night watchman, the porter, the water-carrier, the coffee-seller, the vender of sweetmeats, and others. The following description of Alexandria is extracted from a recently published volume on "Egypt," by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, one of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s constructive series, "Foreign Countries and English Colonies:—

"Alexandria is built partly on the middle of the strip of land which separates Lake Mareotis from the sea, and partly on the mole (the Heptastadion) which connects the mainland with the island of Pharos, whereon once stood the beacon which was reckoned among the wonders of the world. There is now a good twenty-second revolving light, 180 ft. above the sea-level. The island and mole divide the bay into two portions, and provide Alexandria with two harbours. The western and smaller, called Eunostos by the ancient Greeks,

is one of the finest ports in the Mediterranean, both naturally and by reason of the engineering works carried out in recent years. But the so-called New Harbour, to the east of the Pharos, is shallow and choked by the accumulation of sand, which the eastward current, that washes the length of the North Coast of Africa, piles up in shoals along the Egyptian shore. The Old Port of Alexandria, situated westward of all the deposit of the Nile, and protected from any reflux by the great mole and island of Pharos, and by a breakwater from the wash of the coast current, forms a splendid harbour for vessels of all draught. It has but one drawback, in the complicated reef at its entrance, which is so intricate of passage that ships are sometimes compelled to wait outside in rough weather. The natural advantages of the port, with the artificial protection by Alexander's mole, have been considerably improved by the

recent works. The principal addition is a magnificent breakwater running for nearly two miles from near the west point of the island of Pharos, with a bend towards the mainland, and a lighthouse at the southern end. It was built by English engineers in 1871-3, and is constructed of more than 26,000 masses of concrete, each weighing twenty tons, faced on the outside with natural slabs from the neighbouring quarries of Meke, and forming a broad barrier 19 ft. wide, standing 10 ft. above the sea-level at low tide. The well-protected haven, of a depth of 20 ft. to 60 ft., with an area of 1800 acres, thus formed, is supplemented by an inner and even more secure port of 475 acres, with a depth of 27 ft., separated from the outer harbour, and from whatever sea penetrates to it, by a mole nearly 1000 yards long and 100 ft. wide, which juts out from the mainland and forms the

Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, presided at the principal stall, and among other stall-holders were the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Marchioness of Ormonde, Countess Fitzwilliam, Countess Cowper, Countess of Mayo, Countess of Kenmare, Countess of Bective, Lady Colin Campbell, Viscountess Downe, Lady Inchiquin, Viscountess Castlereagh, Lady Harlech, Lady Fitzhardinge, and Lady Bateson. The attendance was very large. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Christian and the Duke of Teck, visited the bazaar and made numerous purchases. The bazaar on the 16th may be regarded as one of the most successful fancy fairs ever held in the metropolis. On the first day the sum realised at the various stalls is said to have amounted to £2000. The committee reckoned upon being able to hand over a sum of something like £3500 to the distressed ladies. The weather being as bright on the second as on the opening day, the attendance was equally numerous, and the business done brisk and extraordinarily profitable. Again the Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, presided at the principal stall, and was busy from the opening to the close in disposing of her multifarious wares, at fabulous prices.

The Duke of Cambridge presided yesterday week, at Willis's Rooms, at the dinner in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, the claims of which upon public support were well advanced by his Royal Highness in proposing the toast of the evening. The collection amounted to about £500.

Under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society was held yesterday week at 37, Grosvenor-square. Mr. W. C. Lester, secretary, read the report, which stated that the number of blind being visited is 781. Mrs. T. R. Armitage had given a donation of £1200 towards providing pensions. Dr. Armitage had also given £1000 to provide that those placed by him on the society should not cease to receive relief after his death. The endowment of the Samaritan Fund had been augmented by a further donation of about £2000 from Dr. Armitage, and had now been established on a secure basis. The number of blind persons receiving education at the society's day classes is 261, those attending at the Sunday Bible-classes 150. The relief given during the year, including £892 from the Samaritan Fund, amounted to £2270. Lord Shaftesbury described the origin of the society, and expressed his heartfelt pleasure at seeing it working so prosperously in the forty-seventh year of its existence.

Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided last Saturday at the twentieth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Working Men's Club Union in the College Hall, Westminster Abbey. The annual report showed that the total number of clubs on the register of the union is 839, with a membership of about 126,000 persons. During the year the receipts amounted to £799 and the disbursements to £748.

Lord Enfield presided at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of the West London Hospital last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms. Donations were announced to the amount of between £900 and £1000.

The Lady Mayoress opened a bazaar at the Athenæum, Camden-road, on Monday afternoon, on behalf of the North-west London Hospital, Kentish Town-road, an institution which has done good work in that neighbourhood. The bazaar remained open on Tuesday and Wednesday, and there were various attractions each day.

The annual Royal Caledonian Fancy-Dress Ball, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, took place at Willis's Rooms on Monday night, and was a great success.

A fancy bazaar and sale of needlework (contributed from all parts of the world) was held on Wednesday and Thursday at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, in aid of the funds of the Princess Louise Home. The bazaar was opened by the Lady Mayoress. The band of the Royal Artillery played at short intervals throughout the two days.

A sale of embroideries from the Royal School of Art Needlework took place at Grosvenor House on Tuesday and Wednesday, under the immediate patronage of Princess Christian, the president of the school.

A performance in aid of the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution will be given by the Connaught Dramatic Club, under distinguished patronage, this (Saturday) evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

The Printers' Festival of 1882 is to be held at the Alexandra Palace, in aid of the Building Fund of the London Society of Composers, to-day (Saturday), under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and the principal members of the trade.

A Loan Exhibition of unusual interest is promised for next Tuesday and following days, at Crescent House, Fulham-road; on behalf of the Working Ladies' Guild. The old-fashioned house, which has been decorated throughout by Mr. Morris, will contain art treasures and historic relics (many never before exhibited) from the collections of the Earls of Warwick, Denbigh, and Waldegrave, the Countess of Caledon, Lady Eastlake, Mr. Gambier Parry, Mr. Legh, of Lyme, and others. A sale of art needlework by members of the Guild and by distressed Irish gentlewomen will also take place.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School is appointed to be held at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas W. Boord, M.P. The school merits a liberal measure of support, as it wholly maintains, clothes, and educates upwards of 200 poor children, at an annual cost of £7000.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will support Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) at the opening of the new hospital in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, next Thursday, St. Peter's Day. The Bishop of St. Albans will officiate at the service.

A dramatic matinée will take place at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, July 4, in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo-bridge-road, under the patronage of the Duchess of Connaught, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and a list of distinguished ladies patronesses. Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. G. A. Sala and others have promised their assistance.

The Managers of the East London Mission, 263, Cable-street, St. George's, propose to take 600 poorest children from Ratcliffe and Limchouse Fields for a day's country trip. Funds may be sent to Mr. G. Hopkins, Hon. Superintendent, Mission Hall, 263, Cable-street, St. George's.

Upwards of 6000 Jewish emigrants have been already assisted by the Mansion House committee of the fund for aiding persecuted Jews.

A lawn-tennis tournament has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall, for the benefit of the London Fever Hospital and the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home.



PLAN OF ALEXANDRIA.

string of the bow marked out by the Heptastadion and island of Pharos, while along the curve extend the new quays, arsenals, and stores, and, on the island, the palace of Ras-et-tin.

"The founder of the dynasty now ruling Egypt, the famous Mohammed Ali, was the rejuvenator of Alexandria. It was he who erected the massive fortifications which protect the coast, improved the harbours, and restored the city to something of its old commercial importance, by putting it once more into communication with the Nile, through the Mahmoudieh Canal, which he caused to be dug, in 1819, by the forced labour of 250,000 peasants, of whom 20,000 died from heat and fever and starvation. The ex-Khedive, Ismael Pasha, energetically, if extravagantly, carried out some of the unfinished projects of his grandfather; and the prosperous port of Alexandria, with its 200,000 inhabitants, a quarter of whom are Europeans, owes as much to his reckless taste for improvements as Cairo and the upper country have lost. Most of the Nile produce for export finds its way through the Mahmoudieh Canal; and the stimulus to the Egyptian cotton trade, imparted by the American Civil War, was felt in all its advantage at Alexandria.

"With the exception of the fine column of red granite erected by the Prefect Pompeius to the Emperor Diocletian (which is commonly known as 'Pompey's Pillar,' and attributed to Caesar's great rival), of which the shaft is a monolith 67 ft. high, brought from the Cataracts, probably an obelisk rounded, the remains of the ancient city are of slight consequence. The famous Serapeum, Museum, and Library, have long since disappeared; and even the two obelisks, which Cleopatra stole from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, have been taken away. The one, after lying prone for centuries on the spot where it fell, has been brought to London, and now forms an incongruous and insignificant appendage to the Victoria Embankment; the other relieves the monotony of an avenue at New York. The modern buildings are of the ordinary mercantile character, except the English church, which shows original design in its architecture. There are a Coptic convent, Greek and Latin churches, a well-managed Hospital of German Deaconesses, another nursed by Sisters of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, besides a Government Hospital and a Greek Hospital. At the Theatre, Italian operas take turn with French plays. The whole city wears the aspect of an Oriental port where most of the business is done by Europeans; everywhere a mixture of Eastern gaud and squalor with European wealth and fashions."

We shall give further Views and Sketches of Alexandria next week. It is distant from Cairo five hours' journey by railway. In our Artist's Sketch of the view of Alexandria from Ramleh, on the seashore east of the city, there is the tomb of a famous Sheikh in the foreground, with an Arab sitting to muse beside it.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

At the half-yearly rent audit on the Longton and Newbold estates of Earl Manvers, last week, a return of 20 per cent was made to the tenants. The Marquis of Ailesbury has allowed his farm tenantry 20 per cent reduction in their rentals.

The Royal Cornwall Agricultural Show opened on the 14th inst. at Launceston, and was an excellent show, attended by about 4000 people. Lord Falmouth and Sir William Williams were the principal winners in Devon cattle, and Messrs. Hosken, of Hayle, in shorthorns. The Mayor of Launceston, Mr. Pethybridge, entertained the president, Mr. Robins Bolitho, and the council of the association at luncheon. Mr. Brydges Williams, M.P., attended.

A special meeting of the Council of the Royal Counties

Agricultural Society was held at the Townhall, Basingstoke, on the 14th inst. The subject of pleuro-pneumonia at Brighton was fully discussed, and it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that, in consequence of the prompt action taken by the local authorities, no risk would be incurred, and it was resolved that the show should be held on the 22nd inst. and three following days, as already arranged.

The Hound Show at Peterborough, held in connection with that of the Agricultural Society, was opened on the 15th inst., seventeen packs being represented. It was under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the presidency of Earl Spencer, K.G. In class 1, for unentered dog-hounds pupped since Dec. 1, 1880, there were eighteen entries, the first prize for the best couple going to the Fitzwilliam selections, and second honours to the Oakley pack. In succeeding competitions, with the exception of the newly-introduced fox-terrier classes, the Fitzwilliam and Oakley representatives carried all before them.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Numerous anniversary meetings and bazaars for charitable purposes continue to be held.

The Prince of Wales presided on the 14th inst. at the dinner of the London Fever Hospital, which was held at Willis's Rooms, the company numbering about 170. His Royal Highness bore a high testimony to the efficient condition and great usefulness of the hospital, upon the evidence of Sir William Gull, who had recently paid it a visit. The result of the appeal was a contribution of £4278 to the funds of the institution, including a hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales and £50 from the Queen.

On the same day the Duchess of Teck presented the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates in the third competitive examination, instituted by the Ladies' Sanitary Association, on Domestic Sanitation. Lord Aberdare presided. The first three prizes were awarded respectively to Miss Lucy Taylor, Miss Mary Jane Russell, and Mrs. Edward Ridge.

Earl Cairns was among the party of visitors who inspected the Warspite training-ship on the 14th inst., and he urged the lads to maintain the great traditions of the Marine Society, which had sent 60,000 boys to sea in the Royal Navy and merchant service. The Countess of Romney presented the prizes gained by the lads in their competitions.

The annual festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held in the evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond—Mr. F. T. Bircham in the chair; and subscriptions amounting to £900 were announced.

At the meeting of the Bristol Town Council on the 15th inst., a communication was received from Sir Greville Smythe offering to the citizens a pleasure park of twenty-two acres, on the borders of the crowded parish of Bedminster, and adjoining his residential estate of Ashton Court.

A meeting on behalf of the guarantee fund of the Royal Victoria Music-Hall was held on the 15th at Earl Brownlow's residence, at which his Lordship presided. It was stated that the music-hall was being carried on at a considerable loss, and on the motion of the Duke of Westminster a resolution was carried pledging the meeting to continue to support the committee in their undertaking.—On Monday last a meeting was held at the Mansion House for the like purpose. The Lord Mayor and Cardinal Manning presided successively; and the meeting was addressed by them and by Lord Mount-Temple, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, Canon Wilberforce, Mr. Mocatta, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Canon Barker.

A bazaar in aid of the funds being raised for the relief of distressed Irish ladies was opened on the 15th at the



VIEWS IN BRADFORD.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM BROWN, BART.

Sir William Brown, ninth Baronet, of Colstoun, county Had-
dington, died on the
10th inst., at Irving
St. Dumfries, in his
seventy-eight year.
He was born in July,
1804, the third son
of Sir James Brown,
seventh Baronet, by
Marion, his wife,
eldest daughter of
Mr. Robert Hender-
son, of Clough-
heads, and was de-
scended from a very
ancient Scottish family. He succeeded to the baronetcy at
his eldest brother's death in December, 1858. Sir William
received his education at Edinburgh University, and was
Dean of Faculty, Dumfriesshire. He married, July 18, 1843,
Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Drongan,
county Ayr, and had four sons and six daughters. He is
succeeded by the eldest surviving son, now Sir William
Brown, tenth Baronet, born 1843. His eldest daughter,
Eleanor Gale, wife of Mr. George Augustus Ibbetson, died
last month.

ADMIRAL HALL, C.B.

Vice-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B., late Naval Secretary to the
Admiralty, died suddenly on the 11th inst., at his residence,
28, Craven-hill-gardens, aged sixty-four. He was born in
1817, the son of Commodore Sir Robert Hall, C.B., and,
entering the Royal Navy in 1833, became successively Com-
mander in 1852, Captain in 1855, retired Rear-Admiral in
1873, and Vice-Admiral in 1878. During the Russian War,
1854, he served in the Baltic and the Black Sea, and had
received the Baltic, Crimean, and Turkish medals. Subse-
quently he was successively private secretary to the Duke of
Somerset (First Lord of the Admiralty) 1863 to 1866, Super-
intendent of Pembroke Dockyard 1866 to 1871, A.D.C. to the
Queen from 1869 to 1872, third Lord of the Admiralty and
Controller of the Navy 1871 to 1872, and from the last-named
year till lately Naval Secretary to the Admiralty. The deco-
ration of C.B. was conferred on him in 1869. The Admiral
married, in 1844, Teresa, daughter of Mr. Thomas Tunstall,
of Preston-le-Skerne, Durham.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Nicholas William Gibson, Senior Canon resi-
dentiary of Manchester, on the 18th inst.

Dr. John Gordon, late her Majesty's Inspector of Schools,
in Edinburgh on the 17th inst., at the age of eighty-five.

The Rev. Hugh George Robinson, M.A., Prebendary of
York, and one of her Majesty's Charity Commissioners, on the
16th inst., at Brighton, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Herbert, late of the Kerry
Militia, on the 5th inst., at the Muckross Hotel, Killarney,
aged sixty-two. He was third son of the Rev. Arthur Herbert,
Rector of Castle Island, in the county of Kerry, and brother of
Mr. Henry Herbert, of Cahirane, in that county.

Mr. R. Waller, well known in Yorkshire as a portrait
painter. He was one of the originators of the Leeds Society
of Artists, and was its president from the foundation of the
society. He was also a prominent member of the Yorkshire
Fine Art Society.

Mr. John Robert Daniel-Tyssen, D.L., F.S.A., on the
11th inst., at Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton, in his seventy-
seventh year. He was third son of Mr. William George
Daniel-Tyssen, of Foley House, Kent; Hackney, Middlesex, &c.;
and was uncle of Mr. Tyssen-Amherst, M.P., of Diddington
Hall, Norfolk, and next brother of Captain Daniel-Tyssen,
whose death we also record in this column.

Lady Charles Bertie-Percy, on the 9th inst., at Guy's Cliffe,
near Warwick, aged seventy-seven. Her Ladyship was Anne
Caroline, granddaughter and heir of Bertie Bertie-Greathed,
of Guy's Cliffe, and was married, March 20, 1822, to Lord
Charles Percy, youngest brother of George, fifth Duke of
Northumberland, father of the present Duke. Lord Charles
Percy assumed the prefix surname of Bertie in 1826, and died
Oct. 11, 1870, leaving an only daughter.

Captain Charles Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, formerly King's
Dragoon Guards, on the 10th inst., at Northwold, in Norfolk,
in his seventy-ninth year. He was second son of Mr. William
George Daniel, of Foley House, Kent (who assumed the
additional name of Tyssen), by Amelia, his wife, daughter of
Mr. John Amherst, and was uncle of Mr. Tyssen-Amherst,
M.P., of Diddington Hall, Norfolk.

The Government have given the National Gallery of Ireland
an extra grant of £1000 to enable the director to make
purchases at the sale of the Hamilton pictures.

Mr. William O'Brien, Q.C., has been appointed a Justice
of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice
(Ireland), in the room of Mr. Justice Lawson, removed to the
Queen's Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of
Lord Fitzgerald.

In Hyde Park on Saturday last the Coaching Club had its
second meet this season. Twenty-six teams came out, amid
the manifest interest of a numerous and brilliant gathering.—
The members of the Four-in-Hand Club met on the Parade in
St. James's Park on Thursday evening.

A company has been founded at Sheffield, with a capital
of £20,000, to establish zoological and pleasure gardens at
Totley, in Derbyshire, five miles from Sheffield. The company
has acquired eleven acres of ground. The promoters
state that the Midland Company contemplate constructing at
an early date a line of railway from Sheffield to Hassop.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B R (Weymouth).—A move is not completed until the player's hand has left the piece
moved. In the case you describe, therefore, the player can move the piece to any
square to which it can be legally moved. The announcement of "check" does not
oblige a player to check.

HERKWARD (Oxford).—The K and Q win against K, B, and Kt, easily; but, with the
Pawns supporting and supported by the minor pieces, as in your position, we think
the game should be drawn.

F O'N H (Liverpool).—Your analysis of No. 1997 is, of course, correct. As the author is
a townsman of yours, we shall send your diagram to him.

J D (Dublin).—We regret exceedingly your retirement from our list of solvers, and
shall hope to hear from you when the pressure upon your time has abated.

J M S (Liverpool).—It is not easy to define precisely in what consists a problem-
composer's "reward." Probably, the gratification of an instinct for taking trouble.
We do not examine problems unless they are accompanied by the author's solutions.

M H (Liverpool).—Black's reply to 1. P to Q 4th is 1. P takes P en passant (ch).

H E B (Vienna).—Thanks to the courtesy of the committee of the Congress and of our
friends at Vienna, we are well supplied with games. Yours appear below.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from G M S (Cambridge), S I (Stepney), L M S
(Aldgate), J S M K (Ilkley), and T R D (Chertsey).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1996 received from Senex Solitarius and
W W Hill (Riga).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1997 received from W W Hill (Riga), P S
Shenele, Indagator, and John Perkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1998 received from W W Hill (Riga), B H C
(Salisbury), Indagator, Tiral, W W Nicholson, Black Knight, P S Shenele, F F
(Brussels), D Rowland (Blarritz), Donald Mackay, Senex Solitarius, and John
Perkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1999 received from H B, Alpha, Shadforth, Aaron
Harper, A M Porter, H Springthorpe, Ben Nevis, A Wigmore, B R Wood, F Ferris,
W Hillier, J G Anstee, S Lovende, E Casella (Paris), D W Kell, F G Parsloe, H
Blacklock, A W Scrutton, Otto Fulder (Ghent), M O'Halloran, L Sharswood, Ernest
Sharswood, C W Milson, S Bullen, Jupiter Junior, L L Greenaway, T H Hoidron,
G W Law, H Reeve, N H Mullen, H Lucas, R Tweddell, R J Vines, G Seymour, E
Elbury, Bosworth, James Dobson, E Louden, Shrapnel, F Johnston, A R Street,
Jumbo, P S Shenele, F J Wallis, Cant, E J Winter Wood, Plevna, Sudbury (Suffolk),
C W Croskey, Norman Rumblelow, Dr F St, Donald Mackay, Hereward, Antonio F
Mosley, R H Brooks, Harry Bristow, D Mayhew, W Dewse, W S Hilary, L F Beres-
ford, N Meynell, and W Hallett.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 1996.		No. 1997.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 3rd	* Kt takes R	1. Kt to K 8th *	K to Q 4th
2. R to R 4th (ch)	P takes R	2. P to B 4th (ch)	K moves
3. Kt to B 4th. Mate.		3. Kt or Q mates.	

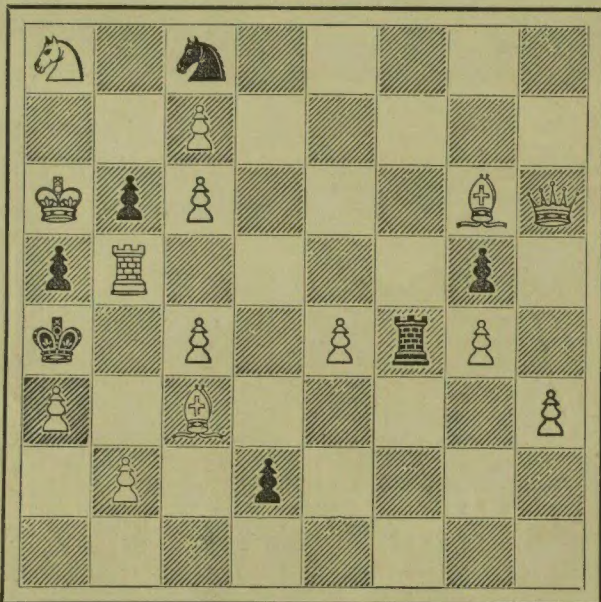
* The variations are obvious.

* White can also mate by 1. Q takes Kt, &c.

PROBLEM No. 2001.

By C. CALLANDER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND.				TWENTY-NINTH ROUND.			
Bird ...	0	Winawer ...	1	Bird ...	0	Schwarz ...	1
Englisch ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1	Englisch ...	1	Noa ...	0
Mason ...	1	Noa ...	0	Fleissig ...	0	Ware ...	1
Paulsen ...	1	Hrudy ...	0	Hrudy ...	1	Meitner ...	0
Schwarz ...	0½	Weiss ...	0½	Paulsen ...	1	Weiss ...	0
Steinitz ...	1	Meitner ...	0	Steinitz ...	0½	Winawer ...	0½
Tschigorin ...	0	Blackburne ...	0	Tschigorin ...	1	Mackenzie ...	1
Ware ...	0½	Wittek ...	0½	Mason ...	0½	Blackburne ...	0½
Zukertort ...	1	Fleissig ...	0	Zukertort ...	1	Wittek ...	0
TWENTY-SEVENTH ROUND.				THIRTIETH ROUND.			
Fleissig ...	0	Noa ...	0	Bird ...	0	Wittek ...	1
Hrudy ...	0½	Englisch ...	0½	Noa ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1
Paulsen ...	0½	Blackburne ...	0½	Paulsen ...	1	Meitner ...	0
Ware ...	0	Bird ...	1	Schwarz ...	0	Winawer ...	1
Wittek ...	0½	Meitner ...	0½	Steinitz ...	0½	Englisch ...	0½
Weiss ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1	Tschigorin ...	1	Hrudy ...	0
Steinitz ...	0	Tschigorin ...	1	Mason ...	1	Fleissig ...	0
Winawer ...	0	Mason ...	1	Weiss ...	0	Blackburne ...	1
Zukertort ...	1	Schwarz ...	0	Zukertort ...	0½	Mason ...	0½
TWENTY-EIGHTH ROUND.				THIRTY-FIRST ROUND.			
Hrudy ...	0	Mason ...	1	Englisch ...	0½	Blackburne ...	0½
Meitner ...	1	Fleissig ...	0	Hrudy ...	1	Fleissig ...	0
Paulsen ...	1	Bird ...	0	Meitner ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1
Schwarz ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1	Paulsen ...	1	Tschigorin ...	0
Steinitz ...	0½	Weiss ...	0½	Schwarz ...	0	Steinitz ...	1
Ware ...	0½	Tschigorin ...	0½	Ware ...	0	Winawer ...	1
Winawer ...	1	Noa ...	0	Weiss ...	1	Mason ...	0
Wittek ...	1	Englisch ...	0	Wittek ...	1	Noa ...	0
Zukertort ...	0½	Blackburne ...	0½	Zukertort ...	1	Bird ...	0

Played in the twenty-fifth round of the Vienna tournament between Messrs.

BIRD and BLACKBURNE.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Bird).		BLACK (Mr. Blackburne).	
1. P to K B 4th			
Although Mr. Bird is essentially an attacking player, this opening, which usually yields no attack, has been frequently adopted by him in matches and tournaments.			
1.	P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	
2.	Kt to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th	
This way of developing the Queen's Bishop is not commendable in the close game.			
3.	P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	
4.	P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	
5.	B to Kt 2nd	B to K 2nd	
6.	Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles	
7.	B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 5th	
8.	B takes Kt	P takes B	
9.	Kt to K 5th	P to Q 2nd	
10.	Kt to Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	
11.	K to K 2nd	P to K B 4th	
12.	Kt to B 2nd	B to K B 3rd	
13.	Castles (Q R)	P to K 4th	

WHITE (Mr. Bird).		BLACK (Mr. Blackburne).	
The advance of this Pawn seems to us to be premature; moreover, it directly invites the attack which follows.			
14.	P to K Kt 4th	P takes B P	
15.	P takes B P	B takes P	
16.	P takes P	R to K sq	
17.	R to K Kt sq	Kt to K sq	
18.	Kt to Kt 4th		
White manoeuvres his Knights in a masterly manner. He now threatens to win the Queen by 19. Kt to R 6th (ch), and 20. Kt to B 7th (ch), &c.			
18.		K to R sq	
If 18. B to Kt 3rd, then follows 19. P to B 5th, &c.			
19.	Kt takes B	P takes Kt	
20.	Kt to Q 5th	R to K 3rd	
21.	Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	
22.	Kt takes B	Kt takes B P	
23.	Q to K 3rd,		
and Black resigned.			

The tournament is now rapidly drawing to a conclusion, and before these
lines have been submitted to the reader the event will have named the
winner. Our last report, after the twenty-fifth round had been played,
showed that Herr Steinitz had taken the lead, closely followed, however, by
Messrs. Mason and Winawer, with Mackenzie, Blackburne, Zukertort, and
Englisch not far in the rear; but the result of the play and the scoring
against absentees during the week ended the 17th inst. is that the Austrian
player has been overtaken by Mackenzie and Zukertort and passed by Mason
and Winawer. The following was the score of each competitor at the end of
the thirty-first round, including the games to be recorded against Messrs.
Fleissig and Noa, who have retired:—
Winawer, 22½; Mason, 22; Mackenzie, Steinitz, and Zukertort, 21½;
Blackburne, 19½; Wittek, 18; Englisch and Paulsen, 17½; Hrudy, 16½;
Weiss, 14; Schwarz, 13½; Bird and Tschigorin, 12; Meitner, 11½; Ware, 11.
We go to press with this part of the paper too early in the week for a
later report; but should the contest be brought to an end in time, the final
result will be found in another column.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 11, 1874) of Mr. James Morris, of the firm
of Messrs. Morris, Prevost, and Co., formerly one of the directors
of the Bank of England, and of which he was governor in 1847
and 1848, late of No. 17, Cadogan-place, and of Encombe,
Sandgate, Kent, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the
10th inst. by Augustus Prevost and Henry Vernet, the sur-
viving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to
over £162,000. The testator bequeaths £10,000 each to his
cousins, Frank Marcet, Sophia Romilly, Madalena Saunders,
and Adelaide Rucker, and a sum of £20,000, which is to remain
in the hands of his firm for a period, is also eventually to be
divided between them; £10,000 to his brother-in-law, James
Campbell; £15,000 to his sister-in-law, Rose Montgomery;
and considerable legacies to other relatives, partners, executors,
clerks, and servants. The residue of his real and personal
estate is to be divided between his said four cousins.

The will (dated April 14, 1880), with a codicil (dated
March 20, 1882), of Mr. Osgood Hanbury, of the firm of
Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Hanbury, and Lloyd, bankers,
Lombard-street, late of Holfield Grange, Coggeshall, Essex,
and of No. 5, Upper Belgrave-street, who died on the 3rd ult.,
was proved on the 3rd inst. by Sampson Hanbury, the brother,
George Hanbury, and Edmund Smith Hanbury, the executors,
the value of the personal estate being upwards of £111,000.
The testator makes up the portions of each of his three
daughters by his first marriage, Adeline Helen, Constance,
and Marion Edith, to £15,000, and an additional sum of
£5000 is to be held, upon trust, for them while unmarried; and
he bequeaths to each of his children by his second marriage
(if any), other than his son, Osgood Beauchamp, £15,000; to
his executors, £100 each; and legacies to servants and
labourers. Holfield Grange and all his real estate are devised,
upon trust, for his son, Osgood Beauchamp, and the residue of
the personality is also left to him.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1878), with a codicil (dated
April 6, 1882), of Mr. Richard Blizard, late of No. 5, St.
Mary's-terrace, Maida-hill, who died on April 15 last, was
proved on the 22nd ult. by Mrs. Mary Blizard, the widow and
sole executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding
£65,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, all his furniture,
plate, pictures, wines, and effects, and an annuity of £1000;
some copyhold property to his son Richard Henry; the residue
of his real and personal estate between all his children equally.

The will (dated July 6, 1880), with two codicils (dated
Dec. 31, 1880, and July 4, 1881), of Mr. George Cheesman,
formerly of Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, tanner and fancy
leather manufacturer, but late of Holden House, Dorking,
who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by
Ernest Richard Cheesman, the son, James Searle and George
Slater, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate
being over £51,000. The testator gives to his son Ernest
Richard, £10,000; to his sons Walter Nightingale and Alfred
Harold, complimentary legacies of £100 each, having given
them large sums in his lifetime; upon trust for his daughter
Mrs. Head, for life, £6000; upon trust for his granddaughter,
Amy Edith Mary Head, on the death of her mother, £3000;
upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Searle, £8000; to his grand-
son, Edgar Athelstan Cheesman, £3000; and numerous
legacies to relatives and others. He also bequeaths £50 each
to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; the Royal Sea
Bathing Infirmary, Margate; the National Life-Boat Insti-
tution, the Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road; and the National
Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen-square,
Bloomsbury. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one
half upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Searle, and the other
half to his son Ernest Richard.

The will (dated Aug. 22, 1878), with a codicil (dated
April 13, 1882), of the Rev. Hugh Pearson, Vicar of Sonning,
Berks, Canon of Windsor, and Deputy Clerk of the Closet to
the Queen, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the
25th ult. by the Rev. William Henley Jervis and Edward
Stanhope Pearson, the brothers, and Lord Francis Hervey, the
executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more
than £38,000. The testator bequeaths £500 for the benefit of
the parish of Sonning, to be disposed of as the Rev. Henry
Golding Palmer shall in his absolute discretion think fit; and
numerous legacies, many of large amount, to relatives, friends,
servants, and others, including the organist, organ-blower,
choir men, choir boys, church cleaner, schoolmaster, and
schoolmistress at Sonning. The residue of his property he
gives to his two brothers, William Henley and Edward Stanhope.

The will (dated July 16, 1880) of Miss Agnes Burton, late
of Ebor House, Stamford-hill, who died on March 31 last, was
proved on the 19th ult. by John Richard Tindale and Thomas
Burton, the brother, the executors, the personal estate
amounting to over £33,000. The testatrix, after making con-
siderable gifts to relatives, gives the residue of her property to
her brother, Thomas Burton, and her sister, Mrs. Charlotte
Fisher.

The will (dated June 3, 1880) of Admiral Russell Elliott,
late of Appleby Castle, Westmoreland, who died on Dec. 25
last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Rowland Nevitt Bennett
and George Nevitt Bennett, the executors, the personal estate
exceeding in value £24,000. The only legatees under the will
are testator's son and two daughters.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1882) of the Hon. Henry Richard
Graves, third son of the second Baron Graves, and uncle of
the present peer, late of No. 14, Grosvenor-street, who died
on April 29 last at Cannes, France, was proved on the 24th ult.
by the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Graves, the widow, and Henry
Cyril Percy Graves and William Spencer Paget Graves, the
sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding
£20,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and his
furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects. The residue
of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his
wife for life; at her death he gives £3000 each to his children,
Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Marchi, Miss Mabel Blanche Somerset
Graves, and Claude Thomas Graves; and the ultimate residue
between his six younger sons.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1882) of Mr. Peter Burrows
Sharkey, late of Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge-street, West-
minster, and of No. 23, Hanover-square, Parliamentary agent,
who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mr.
Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., and Richard Ouseley Blake Lane,
the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £12,000.
After giving a few legacies, the testator leaves all the residue
of his property to his two sisters, Mrs. Charlotte Spiel and
Mrs. Annie Gaynor.

The late Mr. Asa Lees, of the Soho Ironworks, Oldham,
has left bequests to public institutions amounting to over
£40,000, including £10,000 each to Owens College, Manchester,
to the Royal Albert Asylum, to the Lancashire Independent
College, and to the Oldham Infirmary. Mr. Lees was founder
of the great machine establishment of Asa Lees and Co.,
employing about 2000 hands.

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Claret Decanters (with handle), 4s. each .. and 3 0
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Engraved Wine Glasses, do. do. .. 3 6
Hock Glasses, ruby bowl, 6s. der doz. .. green bowl 3 0
Tumbler, cut, 3s. 3d.; plain, 2s. 9d. moulded, per doz. 1 6
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compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelms-
ford, late Surgeon-Major W.R.M., writes:—"I could not have
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MAPLE and CO. Spring Mattresses.

SPRING MATTRESSES.—The Patent
Wire-woven Spring Mattress.—We have made such advan-
tageous arrangements that we are enabled to forward the above
much-admired Spring Mattresses at the following low prices:—
5ft. 5ft. 6in. 4ft. 4ft. 6in. 5ft. 5ft. 6in.
25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s. 25s.

MAPLE and CO., IMPORTERS of
TURKEY CARPETS.

TURKEY CARPETS, as made in the
Seventeenth Century.

TURKEY CARPETS.

TURKEY CARPETS. 3000 to Select
from.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of
INDIAN, PERSIAN, and TURKEY CARPETS always
in stock. Superior qualities. Purchasers must beware of inferior
Turkish Carpets, which are now being manufactured and sold as
best quality at so much per square yard.—MAPLE and CO.,
Tottenham-court-road.

MAPLE and CO. have correspondents and
buyers in India and Persia (who act solely for them) from
whom they receive direct consignments of superior and first-
class CARPETS of guaranteed qualities. Purchasers are
cautioned against large quantities which are coming forward of
inferior quality, these having been made to suit the demand for
cheap foreign carpets, especially Turkey. The trade supplied.

THE LARGEST STOCK of

ORIENTAL CARPETS in EUROPE.

ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS.—5000 of
these in stock, some being really wonderfully curious, well
worth the attention of art-collectors, especially when it is con-
sidered what great value is attached to these artistic rarities, and
which are sold at commercial prices.

A PERSIAN CARPET for Thirty Shillings,
measuring about 10 feet long by 5 feet wide. 5000 to select
from. The goods are regularly imported by MAPLE and CO.,
and are very durable, being the best of this make.—145 to 149,
Tottenham-court-road, London.

FIFTY MILES of

BEST BRUSSELS

CARPETS at 3s. 9d. per yard.

THESE GOODS, by some of the first
Manufacturers, are of superior quality, the designs and
colourings new and artistic. They are 1s. per yard under the
usual price asked at the West-End for the same quality.

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
Messrs. MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this
department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to
execute and supply any article that can possibly be required in
furnishing at the same price, if not less than any other house
in England. Patterns sent and quotations given free of charge.

ORDERS for EXPORTATION to any
part of the World packed carefully on the premises, and
forwarded on receipt of a remittance or London reference.

MAPLE and CO., LONDON.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

NEW FASHION-BOOK and PRICE-LIST
now ready. Sent free.

NEW SUMMER SILKS.

PATTERNS FREE.

150 pieces of Rich Moire Française, all new
Colours 7s. 11d. per yard.
100 pieces do. do. in Black, from 4s. 6d. ..
100 pieces of the New Moire and Satin Stripe 6s. 11d. ..
300 pieces of Rich Brocade Satins, including
every variety of Colouring, from .. 2s. 11d. ..
Coloured and Black Broché Satins .. 4s. 6d. ..
200 pieces Rich Black Satin Brocade .. 4s. 11d. ..
Black Satin Duchesse, 6s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. ..
300 pieces Coloured Satin Duchesse .. 3s. 11d. ..
Black Satins, from 1s. 9d. ..

NOW READY, A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF THE
NEW DUCHESSE SATIN COSTUMES
at £3 18s. 6d.

Can be had in every New Colour; also in Black; also richly
trimmed with Moire and Brocade, 5s. guineas. Fashion-sheets
and patterns free.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

SUMMER DRESSES.—PATTERNS FREE.

Angola Casimir, per yard, 1s. to 1s. 9d.
Vigogne Cashmere, 1s. 6d.
Angola Bègo, 1s. to 1s. 2 1/2d.
Cachemire de la Reine, 48 in. wide, 4s. 6d.
Satin Casimir, 1s. 6d.
Nuns' cloth (very fashionable), 1s. 4d.
The above in all the New Shades.

Cashmere Merino, all shades, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per yard, 1s. 11d.
to 2s. 9d.
Cachemire de Paris, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
Cachemire de Paris, Light Shades, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 3d.
Estamene Serges, 9d.
Bective Serges, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.

Printed Satines, choice designs, per yard, 9d. to 1s. 9d.
Plain Satines, new shades, 9d. to 1s. 2 1/2d.
New striped Skirtings, 1s. to 2s. 9d.

Velvet-Finished Velveteens, all new shades,
including Pale Blue, Pale Green, White,
Cream, Old Gold, Pink, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.
Black ditto, 1s. 11d. to 6s. 6d.

NEW COSTUMES.
Costumes, with material for bodice, with pretty poulings
and gurgles, 21s.

Stylish Costumes, trimmed with Satin or the New Striped
Silk, with material for bodice, 21 guineas.

THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.—Costumes trimmed with
the New Embroidery, in all leading Shades, with material for
bodice, 3 guineas.

Costumes of the New Satin Casimir and Nuns' Cloth, in all
New Shades, with ample material for bodice, 35s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES,
COSTUMES, DRESSERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACE, RIBBONS, &c.
In consequence of considerable additions to my premises,
including a portion of

THE LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE
BAZAAR.

the BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is removed to 5 and 7,
Great Portland-street (in communication with my other pre-
mises), during the alterations, which, when completed, will
comprehend additional premises in the rear of my Oxford-street
establishment, extending from Regent-street into Great Por-
tland-street.

The progress of the work in the newly-added premises will not
in any way interfere with the arrangements for the SPRING
and SUMMER SEASON, for which preparations on an unpre-
cedented scale have been made, which it is confidently hoped
will be found adequate to the requirements of every Customer.

The MOURNING BUSINESS is carried on at 256, 258, 260, 262,
Regent-street.

PETER ROBINSON,
216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, OXFORD-STREET.
1, 3, 5, 7, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.
278, REGENT-STREET.

CHARLES MECKING and CO.,
Holborn,
supply all qualities of the

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN,
in Black and all Colours, at most moderate prices.
Patterns post-free.
The wear of every yard guaranteed.

HENRY GLAVE'S
ENGLISH and FOREIGN
FANCY SILKS and DRESSES.

Black Brocade Silks .. 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d. yard.
Black Mantle Brocades .. 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d. yard.
Black Moire Silks .. 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d. yard.
Coloured Moire Silks .. 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d. yard.
Duchesse Satins .. 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d. yard.
Chintz Brocade Silks .. 2s. 11d.
Bradford Beiges .. 0s. 8d., 0s. 10 1/2d. yard.
Cachemire Foulé .. 1s. 0 1/2d., 1s. 4 1/2d. yard.
Nuns' Veil Cloth .. 10 1/2d., 1s. 4 1/2d. yard.
Cashmere Merino .. 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d. yard.

Mourning Goods of every description.
Patterns post-free.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
TO LADIES.
Our New Spring and Summer Fashion Book is now ready.
Sent post-free for one stamp.

HENRY GLAVE,
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THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.
For every purpose the best manufactured.
The wear of every yard guaranteed.

The genuine bears the name "Louis" on every yard.
Patterns post-free.

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80, 82, 84, 86, 88, New Oxford-street.

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SILK MERCHANT.

SILKS.—GOOD SOFT GROS GRAIN,
12 yards, 30s.

SILKS.—RICH CORDED, 12 yards, 47s.

A GOOD BLACK SATIN DRESS of
12 yards, 24 in. wide, £1 10s.

A RICH BLACK LYONS SATIN DRESS
of 12 yards, 24 in. wide, all pure Silk, for £2.

RHAMPOOR LLAMA, 1s. 11 1/2d., Thirty
Artistic Shades.

CHAPMAN'S ANGLO-INDIAN
SPECIALITY.
22s. 6d. the Dress of 8 yards, 44 in. wide.

CHAMELEON CLOTH, One Shilling per
yard.

SPECIAL LOUIS VELVETEEN,
In Black and all Colours, from 1s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns free.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

CHAPMAN, NOTTING-HILL, W.,
supplies all qualities of the

LOUIS VELVETEEN,
in Blacks and all Colours, at specially cheap prices.
The wear of every yard guaranteed.

BREIDENBACH'S
ALBANY BOUQUET.

Distilled in honour of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of
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BREIDENBACH and CO., Perfumers to Her Majesty the
Queen, 167B, New Bond-street, W.

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COURT and GENERAL MOURNING

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ON RECEIPT of LETTER or
TELEGRAM,
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of
England, on approbation (no matter the distance),
with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as
the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by
PETER ROBINSON
upon the most advantageous terms to Families.

THE COURT and FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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850 PIECES of Rich Quality PLAIN
BLACK SILK at 2s. 11d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.
RICK PEKIN MOIRE, 2s. 11d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d.
RICH BLACK SATIN (all silk), 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 3d., 7s. 3d.
BLACK BROCADE VELVETS, 4s. 6d., 5s. 11d., 7s. 11d., 8s. 6d.

EVENING and DINNER DRESSES.
A VERY NEW and CHOICE COLLECTION.
BRUSSELS NET, handsomely trimmed, from 25s. 6d.
TARLATANS, from 18s. 6d.
BLACK SPANISH LACE, also in Cream White, from
34 guineas.

FOR YOUNG LADIES, NUNS' CLOTH, in Cream White,
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THE LOUIS VELVETEEN.
The best made known.
JONES BROS., 360 to 368, Holloway-road, N.,
supply all qualities, Black and Colours, of
this celebrated Velveteen at cheapest
possible rates.

Patterns post-free.
The wear of every yard guaranteed.

D. NICHOLSON and CO.,
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CHOICE NEW SUMMER GOODS.

French Cashmeres, French Satens,
French Beiges, French Cambrics,
New Serges, New Galates,
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Velour Cloths, Zephyr Cloth,
Cashmere Serges, Plain and Pompadour
Satinette Cloths, Satens.

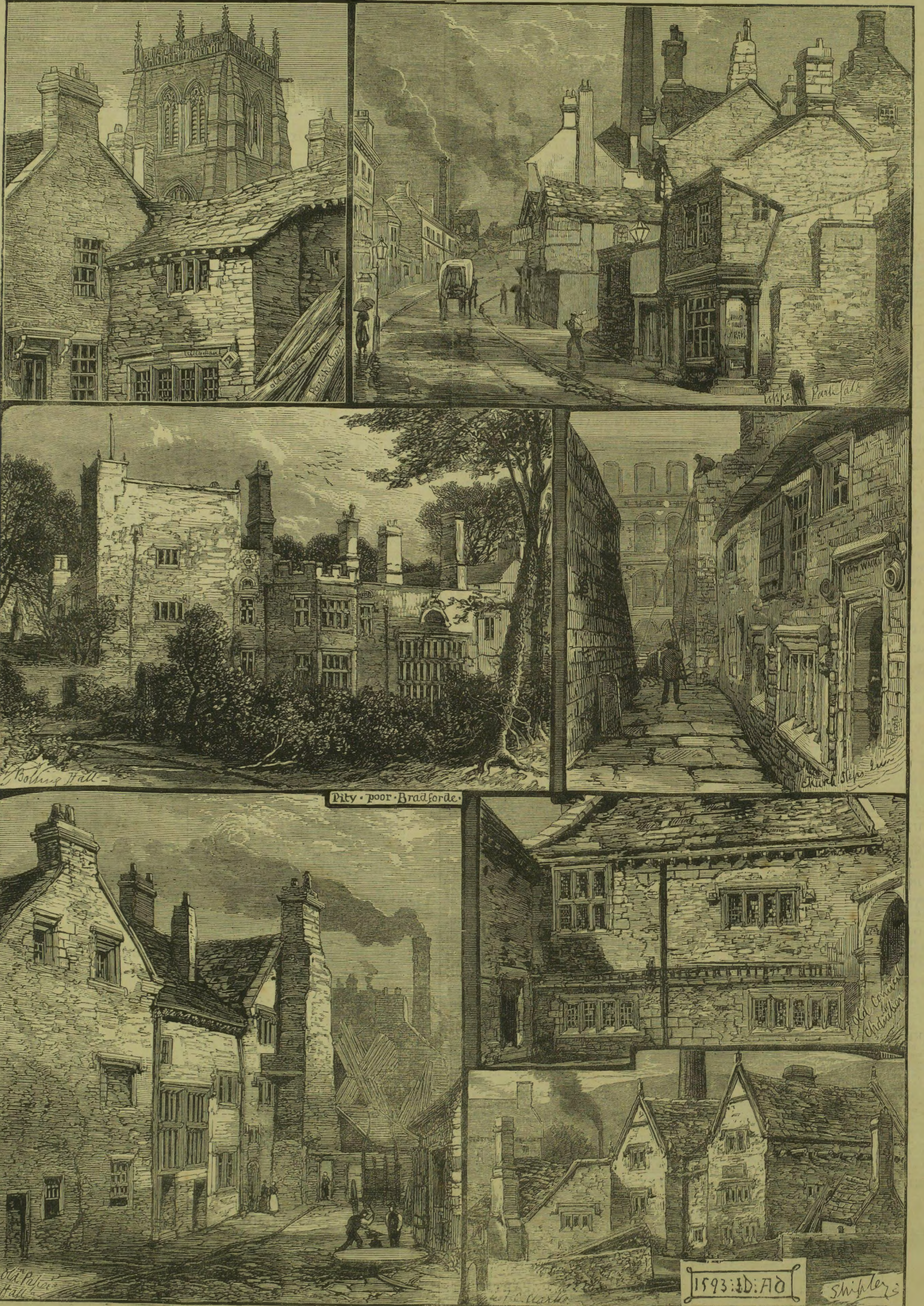
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Good soft Lyons Gros Grains, 16 yards for .. 45s. 6d.
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Nicholson's Celebrated Make, very rich cord, 16
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Good Black Satins, 14 yards for .. 42s. 6d.
Ditto, rich quality, 14 yards for .. 55s. 6d.
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